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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,317 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1890.

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As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
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The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..27th Dec.
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	......3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	.10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	....17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	.31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	. 7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	....14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	..28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	.. 7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	..14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	......28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	.. 4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	........11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	......25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	.. 2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	.... 9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	..16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	....24th Mar
ROME	3611	1000	A. W. Adamson	.... 7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
				1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	..1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	..15th ,,
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	..29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th December 1890.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	21st Jan. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
22nd Dec. 1890.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1890.

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REVISED ESTIMATES.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 31st December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 28th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th December, 1890.

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FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.

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Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

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DRESS SOCKS.

Fine Navy and Maroon Cashmere.	Rs. 2-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 6-12.
Fine Navy Lisle Thread.	Rs. 2-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 6-8.
Fine Black Spun Silk Embd.	Rs. 5-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 15-0.
Super Black Silk Embd.	Rs. 8-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 23.
Black Silk Embd. Colored Spot, Figd. Fronts.	Rs. 10-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 28-8. Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.
Super Black Silk Embd. Fancy Fronts, Lace Ankles.	Rs. 12-8 Per Pair. 3 Pairs for Rs. 34.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

				Rs.	a.
Gent's. White Kid Gloves	2	Buttons per pair		2	0
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs		,,	do.	2	8
Do. do. Best French		,,	do.	2	12
Do. French Grey Self-Braided Backs		,,	do.	2	8
Do. do. do. Black		,,	do.	2	8
Do. Best French Grey		,,	do.	3	0
Do. Black Dogskin Regulation		,,	do.	3	8
Do. Tan Dogskin Regulation		,,	do.	3	8
Do. White Dœskin		,,	do.	3	8
Do. White Buckskin		,,	do.	3	8
Do. Colored Dœskin		,,	do.	3	8
Do. Kid Gloves Lined for very warm		,,	do.	4	8
Ladies' Tan Gloves	4	,,	do.	3	8

THORPE & CO.{ HOSIERS, GLOVERS, } BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S

Positively relieves you from the bad Effects of a Big Dinner and overloaded Stomach; adjusts and establishes Healthy Actions of Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels; and makes you Happy, Healthy and full of Life. What is Life without Health? for REMEMBER, "Health is the Foundation of all our Physical Happiness." Price Re. 1-8 and 2-8 Per Case.

(HEALTH AND LIVER DROP.)

MADONAL.

AGENTS :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; Messrs. BEYNON & Co.; Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.; and all Medicine Vendors.

Send for Notes on the Uses of Madonal, which are sent Free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMMISSAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR THE "XMAS & NEW YEAR" FESTIVITIES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

ARE showing (in addition to their splendid Stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, &c.,) a Grand Assortment of inexpensive Silver Novelties, both Useful and Ornamental, which are eminently suitable for those who may contemplate the Gift of a 'Xmas or New Year's Token to their Friends or Acquaintances.

The Prices will be found VERY LOW and REASONABLE, whilst the fine Quality of their Stock is proverbial.

Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in Plain, Fluted, Chased, Oxydised, &c., from Rs. 25.

Silver MATCH BOXES, Plain, Chased, Enamelled, Fluted, &c., from Rs. 7.

Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, with Amber Mouth Pieces, from Rs. 8.

Silver SOVEREIGN PURSES from Rs. 12 each. This forms a very suitable parting Present to Gentlemen proceeding Home.

Silver, Plain, and Fancy PENCIL CASES, BUTTON HOOKS, TOOTHPICKS, &c., from Rs. 3. upwards, and intended either for the Pocket or to wear on Chain.

Silver mounted SCENT and PERFUME BOTTLES from Rs. 8.

Silver SHOE BUCKLES, Cloak Clasps, Waist Clasps, Purses, Paper-knives, Flower Bouquet Holders, from Rs. 3.

Silver BANGLES, BRACELETS, Neckchains, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, &c., in great variety, from Rs. 2.

Silver CHAINS from Rs. 6, for Ladies or Gentlemen.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., also keep a large and varied Stock of the best Quality :—

ARISTONS from Rs. 45 to Rs. 120. They are of very Superior Mechanism and Appearance, and the Price includes 12 Music Discs. Often used for Private Dances, &c.

SYMPHONIUMS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 185, complete, with 12 Music Discs. These are recommended as being strongly made, whilst for Beauty and Sweetness of Tone they are Unrivalled. The cases are Black or Oak Polished.

MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 35 to Rs. 800. They include Native and European Airs, and are arranged in many Forms with Flute, Drum, Bells, Tattoo, and Singing Bird, &c., Accompaniments. Pocket Musical Boxes from Rs. 10.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MUSICAL BOX AND MECHANICAL SINGING BIRD MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ....from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ....from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ....Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ....each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete........Rs. 1-3.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, }F. S. MADON & CO.,{ MARKET, BOMBAY.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—SULPHONAL-BAYER.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1 oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS !
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ! !
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade-Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કં૦
, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
THE USUAL ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
INCLUDING
A Wheel-Barrow Race—4 laps. (Open to all Comers.)
BLINDFOLD COMPETITION.
ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

WEDNESDAY, 31st (New Year's Eve.),
GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
By the Members of the R. A. Dramatic Club.
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
AND
"A VIRGINIA MUMMY."
N.B.—Lady Skaters free during 'Xmas Week.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND CARNIVAL OF AMUSEMENT.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1st, 1891.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE OF
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
First Appearance this Season of
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Great Solo Pianiste, &c.
A COMBINATION OF ARTISTES

Nightly introducing Masterpieces of Vocalisation and Artistic Rendering of Negro Life and Character, consisting of the Flower of Minstrel Song, exquisitely rendered; the quintessence of American Jig Dancing, bewitchingly illustrating the Poetry of Motion; Fun-provoking Sketches, charmingly mounted; together with a host of Comical, Whimsical, Musical, Nonsensical, and Delightful Oddities.

Admission ....Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Box office.—SOUNDY and Co.
SMILING BEGINS AT 9 P.M.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL" ARRIVED,

26th December, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th December, 1890.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for improving the DRAINAGE of the HIGH COURT BUILDING, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 6th proximo.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 24th December, 1890.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.,
MUST BE SENT TO
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.,
BEFORE THE 26TH JANUARY.

SALE OF GOLD.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 6th January, for the PURCHASE of about 1,500 OUNCES OF GOLD from the Kolar Gold Fields, in bars of about 100 ounces.

Each tender should state the approximate number of ounces and the rate per Standard ounce of 916'6 fineness, but the undersigned to be at liberty to deliver Gold of a different standard at a proportionate rate. Each bar will be accompanied by a Mine Assay Certificate, which must be accepted by tenderers.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 for each ounce tendered for. Successful tenderers will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 10 per ounce, and the balance must be paid, and the gold taken delivery of, within one week from notice having been received of the acceptance of the tender.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all, or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

BEST & Co.
Madras, 24th Dec. 1890.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy......................Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 24th December, 1890, at As. 10 per Shilling :—

	Rs.	a.
FICTION.		
Dulcie's Love Story; by E Everett Green	1	10
Dumps and I; by Mrs. Parr	2	4
In Her Earliest Youth; by Tasma	3	12
Johnny Ludlow; by Mrs. Henry Wood (Fifth Series)	2	4
Little Lives and Threads of Gold to Guide Them	1	10
Loyal Hearts: Tale of the Days of Queen Bess; by E Everett Green	3	2
Mad John Burleigh: A Story of Heroic Self-Sacrifice; by Mrs Charles Garnett	2	4
Miss Nobody of Nowhere; by Archibald Clavering Gunter	1	10
Old, Old Fairy Tale; edited by Mrs. Valentine	1	4
Our Blue Jackets: Miss Weston's Life and Work among other Sailors; by Sophia G Wintz	1	0
Paul Nugent—Materialist; by Helen F Hetherington, etc.	3	12
Purchase of the North Pole; by Jules Verne	3	12
Shorter Stories from Balzac (Camelot (Series)	0	10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Barker's Facts and Figures for the Year 1891	0	10
Chamber Comedies; by Mrs. Hugh Bell	3	12
52 More Stories for Boys; by Alfred H. Miles	3	2
George Meredith: Some Characteristics; by Richard Le Gallienne	4	12
George Washington's Rules of Civility	1	10
Guide to Employment for Boys on leaving School; by William S. Beard, F.R.G.S.	1	0
Gustavus Adolphus and his Struggle of Protestantism for Existence; by C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A.	3	2
Handy Book of the Household; containing useful information about Beds, Bleaching, Boxes, Boots, Carpet Dyes, Fabrics, Furniture, Globes, etc., etc.	0	10
Henrik Ibsen's Prose Dramas; edited by William Archer	2	4
How French Soldiers fared in German Prisons; by Canon Guers	4	12
John Henry Newman; by Wilfred Meynell	1	10
Kaye's and Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, in 6 vols; each	3	12
Lay Sermons for Practical People; edited by the Rev. C. Freeman Wills	2	4
Letters written by Lord Chesterfield to His Son	0	10
Lincoln Stamp Album	0	10
Philosopher Dick: Adventures and Contemplations of New Zealand Shepherds	3	12
Through Magic Glasses; by Arabella B. Buckley	3	12
Tohu-Va-Vohu: A Collection of Fragmentary Thoughts and Criticisms; by Alfred Edersheim	3	12
War in the Crimea; by Gen Sir Edward Hamley, K.C.B.	3	2

N. B.—When answering this Advertisement please name this Paper.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy......................Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners, and all who are desirous of obtaining a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil, and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J. FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes, etc.
(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS.)
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St., E.C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, and on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd Proximo, these being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th December, 1890.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on MONDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ADEN.

ON and from the 1st January, 1891, the rate of POSTAGE for LETTERS from INDIA to the UNITED KINGDOM and ADEN will be TWO and a HALF ANNAS for every HALF OUNCE or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

The reduced rate will apply to all letters despatched by the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on SATURDAY, January 3rd, 1891, even if actually posted before January 1st.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 600 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DONALD KENNEDY MACLEAN, formerly of Bombay Agent of the Broach Branch of the Bank of Bombay, but late of No. 29 Speedwell Road, Edgbaston, in the City of Bermingham, England, European deceased, (who died at No. 29, Speedwell Road aforesaid on or about the 27th day of February 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of December, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and the constituted Attorneys of MORAY GORDON MACLEAN, the sole Executor named in the said Will, for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 3rd day of February 1891, as after that date the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said MORAY GORDON MACLEAN as the PERSON thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 18th day of December 1890.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th of January, 1891, for the purchase of the Port Trust Steam Tug "Manora," lying in Karachi Harbour.

Tonnage .... 419 60-94 tons.
When and where built .... { In 1868 in the Bombay Government Dockyard.
Material .... Teakwood.
Extreme length . 141 feet 6 inches.
Do. breadth. 26 feet.
Draught when loaded .... { Forward 11'-9". Aft. 12'-6".
Draught when light .... { Forward 9'-0". Aft. 10'-0".

DESCRIPTION OF ENGINES, &c.

Engines.......... { Double Cylinders, Oscillating, Common Jet, double Paddle.
Makers.......... Messrs. Bolton and Watts.
When constructed...... { In 1868.
Boilers .... { Built in the Government Dockyard, in 1879, Rectangular, (4) four in No.; Multitubular.

The vessel is well and strongly built, but the Boilers are not in good condition.

H. S. BLACK, Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Karachi.
Manora, 28th November, 1890.

MADRAS RACES.

UNDER C. T. C. RULES.
JANUARY 24TH, 27TH, 29TH AND 31ST, 1891.

No. of Race.	Value of Stakes.	Starting Sweepstakes.	Entrance 1st January.	Distance.	Class of Race.	Class of Horse.
FIRST DAY, 24TH JANUARY.						
1	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	1 Mile	W for A and C	All Horses.
2	1,500	150	120	1¼ „	W for A	Arabs.
3	1,000	100	100	¾ „	W for A and in.	Ponies 13-3 and under.
4	1,000	100	100	1½ „	W for A and C	Arabs and C. B. Horses.
5	1,000	100	100	2 „	S C	All Horses.
SECOND DAY, 27TH JANUARY.						
6	1,000		100	1 Mile	W for A and C.	All Horses. (See terms.)
7	1,000	100	100	1¼ „	S C	Ponies 13-3 and under.
8	4,000	200	200	1½ and Dist.	W for A	Arabs.
9	2,500	150	175	¾ „	W for A and in.	Ponies 13-3 and under.
10	1,500	150	120	1¼ „	W for A and C.	All Horses.
THIRD DAY, 29TH JANUARY.						
11	2,000	150	150	1¼ Miles	W for A	Arabs.
12	3,000	200	175	1½ and Dist	W for A and C	All Horses.
13	1,000	75	100	¾ „	Selling	Ponies 13-3 and under.
14	1,000	75	100	1 „	Selling	Arabs.
15	1,500	100	120	2½ „	Handicap S C	All Horses.

Entrances for the Fourth Day's Races, for which the added money is Rs. 7,000, will close on the 29th January. For Prospectus apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062'50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937'50
Reserve Fund..................................$ 54,82,127'20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

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SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:
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„ Amoy	„ BOYD & Co.
„ Bangkok	„ WINDSOR, ROSE & Co.
„ Cairo	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Cheribon	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Durban	„ NATAL BANK.
Do.	„ STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
„ Foochow	„ PURDON & Co.
„ Hankow	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Kobe	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Lyons	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Macassar	„ REISS & Co.
„ Manilla	„ SMITH, BELL & Co.
„ Mauritius	„ BLYTH BROS. & Co.
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„ Negapatam	„ BANK OF MADRAS.
„ Padang	„ C. J. VAN BUEREN & Co.
„ Pecalongan	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Saigon	„ BANQUE D' L'INDO-CHINA.
„ Samarang	„ MACNEILL & Co.
„ Sourabaya	„ FRASER, EATON & Co.
„ Tagal	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Tientsin	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Yokohama	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods, at rates to be learnt on Application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the Statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883........ £309,690 0 0
„ 1885........ £988,156 0 0
„ 1886........ £955,039 0 0
„ 1889........ £1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.................. } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 ....£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 ....£5,348,407 9 2
1879..........£4,280,595 15 1 | 1889 ....£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of_______________18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs.____________to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name____________________
Address__________________
Occupation________________

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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THE ONLY REMEDY FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the price of KIRBY'S are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana. Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

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FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),
AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DO YOU EVER BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

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We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache. relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

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Sole Agents for the Presidency.

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WANTED.

TWO PROBATIONARY PILOTS required for the Port of Karachi.

Applicants must be under 30 years of age, and in possession of the following documents, viz:—
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(b) Discharge from last Vessel.
(c) Certificate of Sobriety.

They will be subjected to a test for Health, Clearness of Vision, and color blindness.

Full particulars as regards salary, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

H. S. BLACK,
Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Karachi.
Manora, 14th November, 1890.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE NEW SEASON
AT THE DEPOT OF
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 8, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
None are genuine unless signed by me.
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers. Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING! SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!

FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors Bridport, England.

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Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Departure of English Mail, 2 p.m.

"[illegible] Club."—Important business meeting from 4 to 5 p.m., members only.

G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana, Annual Gymkhana Sports, 3 p.m.

Alfresco Dance, 7 p.m.

Departure of Dr. Wordsworth, per mail steamer.

Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Indrapoora (s), from Shields. Yesterday :—H. M. Troopship Crocodile, from Portsmouth ; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Cherakingspany (brig), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Nawab (s), for Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Ursa (s), and Malda (s), for Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Taif and s. s. Hesper left on Wednesday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall entered and the s. s. Glasgow and s. s. Altmore left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, the 28th instant.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT.—Bicku Salu, a Hindu girl, aged 5, was yesterday removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, bleeding from the mouth and nose, having fallen from an upper story in Funnuswadi.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We are asked to state that the names of Lily Bhore and Lokamal Tikamdas Apah should be added to the list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) between the Baronet and Proprietory Cricket clubs at 9 a.m. The teams will be captained by Messrs. D. B. Tapia and N. C. Bapasola.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Rose and Co. have published a new polka, entitled "Forget-me-not," and composed by Mr. I. David. It is a brisk and tuneful piece of music and an eminently desirable addition to the folio of dance for a ball-room.

BUTTED BY A COW.—Domingo John Demello, a Portuguese salt seller, aged 55, was yesterday butted by a cow, in the Chuckla, and removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that his left thigh had been fractured.

VAIDYA MANDALI.—A meeting of the above Mandali will be held on Sunday, the 28th December, in Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram Aushadhalaya, at 5 p.m. All medical men are cordially invited. Dr. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, M.D., will lecture on "Water," as treated by Sushruta.

TAMPERING WITH CONSIGNED GOODS.—Mulji Kurimji, an importer of general goods, reports that on the Customs officers opening a box of perfumery consigned to him, fifteen bottles of scent were found to be missing. He values the loss at Rs. 12. The police are enquiring into the matter.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Jothi Juthu, a syce, in the employ of the local Tramway Company, was yesterday removed from the Colaba Stables to the G. T. Hospital. The right side of his face had been knocked in by a kick from one of the fresh horses landed last week. The man has fortunately not lost his eye.

CHILDREN'S TREAT AT BYCULLA.—On the evening of Monday, the 29th current, the members of the Bombay City Police Club are to give a children's treat at Byculla office. There will be a Christmas tree and games for the children in the early part of the evening, to be followed by a dance later on.

"THE SOROSIS RIDING CIRCLE."—This new enterprise for physical development among women has already found six supporters, and promises to be a great success. The classes are open for the season only. Miss F. S. Abdulla is secretary to the committee, and has the whole working management of the circle.

THE JAMNAGAR CONJUROR.—Mr. Hirji Madhowjee, the celebrated conjuror to H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar, had the honour of performing before H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Prince George of Greece, H. E. the Governor, and a number of European gentlemen at Government House, on Wednesday last, and was given a highly complimentary certificate and reward.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mahomed Fateh Ahmed, the infant son of a woman, named Fatima, living at Khoja Moholla, yesterday accidentally set fire to his clothes, in trying to extinguish which his mother had her hands severely burned. The child's chest has been seriously burned, and he was taken by his mother to the Sir Jamsetji Hospital, where they were both admitted.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner yesterday, at the Sonapur cemetery, on the body of Supurabai, a girl aged 15. In removing a rice pot from the hearth deceased had a fortnight ago been seriously burned by her clothes catching fire. She was treated at home and died from the effects of the burns to the chest. A verdict of accidental death by burning was recorded.

CHRISTMAS TREAT AT ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—A Christmas Treat for the children of the members of St. Patrick's Club and of the pupils of the Fort Convent School was given yesterday evening at the Club Rooms in Medow Street. There was a Christmas tree very prettily decorated, and loaded with prizes for 85 children. Tea and cakes were also served out to the children, and a scramble for sweetmeats, bon-bons, &c., was indulged heartily in by the youngsters. The evening's fun terminated about 7 p. m.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Richardson convicted Sonia Tukaram, a Maratha, of stealing pearls and other articles, of the value of about one hundred rupees, the property of his master, Hajee Joosub. Prisoner, in his defence, said that he found the pearls in the sweepings of the house, which were kept in a corner. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by a policeman in the act of selling the pearls. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MASKED CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.—On Wednesday night a masked carnival, under the patronage of Lord Harris, was given at the rink. There were over two hundred people present. There were many grotesque costumes and masks ; two gentlemen attired as clowns being particularly noticeable for the eccentricity of their get-up and behaviour. The ladies' costumes were both novel and pretty. A game of polo on skates took place, and rinking was kept up till midnight. The exchange of 'Xmas greetings brought the evening to a close.

A THIEF'S RUSE.—Parbutee, a woman, living in Falkland Road, reports that while she was away from home on the 22nd instant, a man went to her house and told her daughter, aged 9, that he was her uncle, and had just come from a journey. The box he brought with him was placed in the house, and "the uncle" made himself quite at home. After a while the girl was induced to leave the house, and "uncle" taking possession of all the clothes and money in the house disappeared. The child returned with her mother to see but the empty box left behind.

REPORTED LOSSES.—Metaram Casceram, of Bhuleshwar, reports that his son, aged 9 years, lost a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 25, in the Agiari Lane. A Hindu who is suspected of its theft is wanted by the police.—Sorabji Nowroji, of Agiari Lane, reports dropping currency notes for thirty rupees, some cash, and papers bearing his name, somewhere in the Fort.—Mrs. Burns, of Apollo House, reports the loss of a shawl, valued at Rs. 20.—Abdul Karim Haji Ebram, of Lal Mohulla, reports losing a purse, containing two cheques on the Hongkong Bank for Rs. 200 each, some cash, and a hoondee for Rs. 1,000. This also was lost in the Fort.

A POISONING CASE.—Ebrahim Feroz, a cook, residing at Bellasis Road, last Monday morning, found at the Mushau Tank the body of Khodabux, a Mahomedan mendicant, lying unconscious on the road. With the aid of another Mahomedan he had the body removed to a verandah close by. The police removed the body to the J. J. Hospital, where the patient progressed favorably for a while. But a relapse occurring he died yesterday. Inquest was held by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner and the jury returned the following verdict :—"Death caused by poisoning by datura, but under what circumstances it was administered there was no evidence to say."

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—Chundoolal Ramdas was charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with the theft of a *sarree*, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of his father, Ramdas Oodhowjee. Mr. Shivshunker Govindram, who appeared for the complainant, asked his Worship to send the accused to jail, and thus free the family from his molestations. He was once fined Rs. 100 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for a similar offence. The accused stated that, as his father refused to maintain him, he was reduced to the point of starvation, and was obliged to steal the *sarree*, which he considered was his own property. His Worship was of a different opinion, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A FATAL FALL.—Inspector McCormack received information that an elderly Mahomedan, whose name and other particulars could not be ascertained, had fallen into the dry tank at Jacob Sassoon's mill, Chinchpoogly, and immediately had the body drawn up. An inquest touching the circumstance which led to the death of the deceased was held by Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, on Christmas Day. According to Inspector McCormack there was only a 18 inches or two-feet ridge along the tank, and any one venturing to cross in the dark would fall 40 feet into the quarried rocks below. The left leg of the deceased had been fractured. The body had a pair of pantaloons on, and was much emaciated. It was evidently that of a beggar. Death by accidentally falling into a dry tank was the verdict found.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Bhaskerappa bin Ramaya, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Hadalgi, taluka Sirsi, in the Kanara Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Madhavrao Narayan, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Shahapur, taluka Shahapur, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 193, 465, and 467 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. —Shivangauda bin Lingangauda, late Revenue and Police Patil of the village of Sathor, taluka Dharwar, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 323, 379, 426, and 504 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

SOCIAL REFORM.—A crowded meeting of Hindoos of different castes was held at Thakoordwar on the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Waman Shastree Pandit Islampoorkar. The president explained briefly the object of the meeting, and delivered a speech touching several points of the Hindoo social reform. Several other speeches were made highly condemning, for various reasons, the actions of the social reformers in their attempts to raise the protected age by legislation, and strongly protesting against any interference in the matter of social reform. Ultimately it was unanimously resolved to send a telegram and a letter to Calcutta to Mr. Hume, the general secretary of the Congress, requesting him not to allow any speaker to open and discuss in the Congress hall subjects on the Hindoo social reforms as it was greatly feared such an attempt would prove disadvantageous to the cause of the National Congress.

EXTRAORDINARY POISONING CASES.—The medical staff of the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital were kept occupied the whole of Christmas Day with an extraordinary number of poisoning cases. Sukaram Bapaya, a well-known building contractor of Supari Bagh, Parel, had taken to heart the deferred payment of some heavy bills, amounting to over Rs. 5,000, which he thought threatened to ruin him, and so attempted suicide by swallowing one tola of opium.—Radhu Yanu, Yenki, and Gujia, three women of Khetwadi, were administered datura poison, which had been mixed by a Hindu in some sweetmeat.—An infant just able to crawl got at an open box and ate one pice worth of opium before he was detected. The opium was meant for medicinal purposes for a sick child.—A young Mahomedan woman was yesterday morning carried to the hospital unconscious with opium which she had eaten because her husband refused to let her go to her native place. Every endeavour was used to save the above cases, and all were successful.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Elias Cohen or Hersch David Fredilis, a musician and proprietor of a band, died suddenly yesterday of heart-disease. He had a wife and three children, and lived at Bell Lane, Fort. He had often complained of pains in the chest, and was subject to fainting fits. He had been to Government House with his band on Thursday night, and played the violin, his favourite instrument. Returning home early in the morning he complained of the usual pain in the chest. He felt better however after having some tea, did some shopping, and then went across to his father's. His wife followed in half an hour, and while she sat with him in a gharry he suddenly fell down unconscious. Dr. Underwood was called, but was too late to be of any service. Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening, at the residence of the father of the deceased, and the jury found a verdict of death from heart-disease, which was also the opinion of Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon the Coroner.

A NAUTCH PARTY.—Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, a Municipal Councillor, and one of the largest millowners in Bombay, gave a nautch party last night at his residence, in Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, in connection with the festivities consequent upon the marriage of his daughter. As an experienced merchant, a shrewd man of business, and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Damodhur is generally respected and esteemed in his community, which was evidenced by the large attendance of the leading citizens, including the Native Chiefs now in Bombay, at the party. The house and its environs were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion ; and a party of native police maintained order among the large number of carriages which brought the guests to the house. Mr. Damodhur and his younger brothers welcomed the guests, and they were conducted to a magnificently furnished shamiana, where a company of nautch girls danced and sang. The party broke up at a late hour with the customary distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers, &c.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

ENTRANCES, 1ST DECEMBER 1890.

THE DERBY.

Colonel Grant's b a h White Oats.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. Percival's b c b p Young Bulbul.
Golconda Confederate's gr c b p Buffalo Bill.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Captain Thompson's b w g Hector, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 4 years.
Colonel Grant's and Major MacIntire's br aus g Strathmore.

THE GAYE CUP.

Major Afsur Jungh's gr a h Boatman.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Colonel Grant's b a h Nugget.

H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Colonel Grant's b a h White Oats.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Colonel Grant's b a h Nugget.

ENTRANCES, 15TH DECEMBER 1890.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Messrs. Stephens & Sons' b a gal Retriever
H H Aga Khan's g a h Burmah
Do. ch a gal Patiala
Do. g a h Ava
Sheik Esau bin Curtas' b a h Yeadgar
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a gal Pretender
Captain Ross' g a h Hakok
Mr Locke's b a gal Onslow
Messrs Cursetjee and Hamood Aboo Shabba's ch a h Gawidian.
Mr Dinshaw Framji's b a h Burjore
Mr Abdool Waheb Kushram's b a h Copenhagen
Do. c a gal Little John
Mr Ali bin Talee's b a h Rishan
Do. c a h Cocub
Do. g a h Tigris
Mr S A W's g a gal Grey Warrior
Do. b a gal Bagdad
Mr Jassim bin Feed's g a h Bahadoor
Mr Musjead bin Mohsem's b a gal Rainbow
Mr Arjee Abbed bin Hamza's g a c Purulia
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c h a h Czarewitch
Do. b a h Goldengate
Mr Hamood Burgha's b a gal Napeleon
Mr Mehedi bin Saley's ch a h Bukur
Do. c h a gal Bismark
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's b a gal Bonnie Boy
Mr Sulliman bin Comlott's b a h Munjub
Mr Abdool Waheb Dhohichel's b a h Rabdan
Mr Hamood Abu Shabba's g a h Bishir
Do. c h a h Maslett
Do g a h White Star
Mr Ali Janan's g a h Anezau
Mr Esoof Advance's b a h Shumtavee
Do. ch a h Mujeed
Mr Sulliman Amani's b a h Lancaster
Mr Iede Tumimi's g a h Mishul
Mr Joowad bin Mahomed's ch a h Roughdan
Mr Abdool Rahmon bin Rumma's bh a c Soovate
Mr Hassan bin Budler's b a h Beware
Do. b a h Balentine
Mr Saley Junghey's g a h Bahar

E. LAWRENCE,
22nd December 1890. Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICES.

(FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 28.)

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 59, 322 and 62.
4-45 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. Horatio Nolsou.—Hymns 59, 222 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer Ahthem.—The offertories are for the Harbour Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Processional Hymns 60. Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 175, 165 and 62
6 p.m.—Processional Hymns 60. Choral, Evensong and Sermon Anthem Nasareth, (Gonywod).—Hymns 69, 62, Recessional 379.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Sunday after Christmas, Dec. 28.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 59, 60 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 92, 60 and 165.
The offertories for Church expenses

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A., (Pastor.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. F. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. F. Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. ; and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for choir expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 60 and 58.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 62, 175 and 288.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m.—Mr. Cooke.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. Cooke.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. Mr. E. H. Barrow.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. E. H. Barrow.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—by Revd Father Bisool S. S. J. E.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Bellagio in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE AND MATHEMATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the meeting of the Senate of the University on Saturday last, there was a difference of opinion with regard to the question of prescribing text-books in the Mathematics examination, and it was a good thing that an interesting and important discussion took place. In examining the arguments on both the sides it is of course necessary to know that the mathematical papers consist of *book-work*, *riders* and *problems*.

It was said on one side that recently the mathematical papers had been drawn from modern text-books, and so had a different standard from all years previous. It is meant, I believe, that the riders and problems were taken from modern text-books. It was also pointed out that the students were always anxious to discover so that they might know which works to study, not, I believe, for book-work, but for riders and problems. There is generally very little difference between one text-book and another text-book with regard to the book-work that is expected from students ; but there is a great difference in the matter of the nature and number of riders and problems. The argument shortly put is, that though there may be an uniformity of the nature of book-work the riders and problems are not taken uniformly from the same source. Supposing that in one college Todhunter's Algebra is taken as the text-book and in another college C. Smith's. and if in the University Examination riders and problems are given directly from the latter text-book, the members of the first College are at a great disadvantage.

The position taken on the other side by Professor Hathornthwaite is a very strong one and was ably defended by him by a splendid *triangle* of reasons,—subject, object, and analogy. The argument is that the business of students is to master thoroughly the book-work given in any good text-book, so as to be able to apply it to any particular case, and that in the examination they should expect to get riders and problems which are all unknown to them but are easy and admit of a ready solution. Students did not fail because of a lack of acquaintance with text-books but because of a lack of acquaintance with the subject.

The Senate, of course, did a wise thing in following Professor Hathornthwaite ; but, I think, there is yet a way of reconciliation. It is a general truth that between the most opposite beliefs there is usually something in common—something taken for granted by each. The practice of taking out riders and problems from books for examination purposes is assumed by both, one side urging that it is a great disadvantage to those who have not gone through those books and the other pointing out that the students have no ground for complaining if the riders and problems are easy enough. Both sides will be satisfied if these riders and problems are sufficiently easy and are such as can be met with in every text-book or are such as can not be found in any text-book on the subject. In the latter case it is incumbent on the examiners, themselves to construct the riders and problems and to give them out as their own production. It is always the characteristic of a good examiner not to depend upon others for riders and problems, and according to him it would be unfair to take unjustly the fruits of another man's labour. The above characteristic about easy and elegant problems can be marked by any observer of Professor Hathornthwaite's papers during the last eighteen years at all the mathematical examination from the M. A. down to the Matriculation ; examiners should themselves work out new problems and these should form the constant supply of future text-books. The problems in text-books should be used for exercise but not for examination. If the principle is adopted by our University the status of Mathematics will be raised, all colleges will be put on the same level and mathematicians will have an opportunity of showing themselves. The difference of opinion which at present exists will disappear and a new prospect will be opened up. There will be no want of examiners, and I am sure if the principle is laid down now our present examiners will be ready next November with their new problems.—Yours, &c.,

24th December. A.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.

RATANBAI, WIDOW VS. HORMUSJI MANECKJEE MODY.

THE case was called on for hearing on Monday last. The plaintiff Ratanbai, widow of Dadabhai Shapoorjee Mody, prayed that she may be granted probate of her husband's will executed in Portuguese-India, and claimed that she was entitled to such probate without formal proofs of the will here, on the ground that the will had been acted upon in Portuguese-India. The defendant, who is a nephew of the deceased, objected to the grant, on the ground that the will was not executed according to the requirements of the law of Portuguese-India.

It appeared that the defendant had filed a suit at Damaun to have it declared that the will was a nullity, because it was not executed with the formalities required by the law of Portuguese-India, but that he was non-suited, and had appealed to the High Court of Goa against such non-suit. The Honorable Mr. Latham and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Messrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Lang, and Scott, appeared for the defendant. After Mr. Latham had read the plaintiff's petition, and the defendant's affidavit, his Lordship intimated that it would be useless going on with the suit while the appeal to Goa was pending.

Mr. Latham applied that the order for probate might be made, and the issue of probate might be stopped for six months.

Mr. Justice Bayley declined to make such order, and postponed the hearing to the 23rd April next, by which time it was hoped the appeal at Goa would be disposed of.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual dinner at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was given on Thursday at 1-30 p.m., one hundred and seventy men sat down. The exterior of the Home was decorated with flags and bunting, and the decorations of the inner rooms and the dining hall were most tastefully done by Mr. Sullivan, the master of H. M. S. Brisk. During the dinner Captain Winslow, the commander of the Brisk, visited the men, and drank their healths, at the same time wishing them all the amenities of the season.

STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of the Strangers' Home were treated to a sumptuous dinner on Christmas Day. The entrance hall was gaily decorated with evergreens, festoons, and flowers. One of their member had been invited out, and the remaining twelve sat down at 2 o'clock to a dinner which according to the description of one of them ; was "as good as any first-class hotel could have found, or any gentleman could have wished for. The day was spent in recreation. The men, among whom were some foreigners, were very well pleased, and expressed their deepfelt gratitude to Mr. Atkinson, the Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The inmates of the Government Workhouse also fared well. The private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 145. Twenty-seven sat down to dinner at 3 o'clock. The men were immensely well pleased, and loud in their expressions of gratitude to Mr. Higgins, the acting governor, whom they cheered three times. They hardly knew how to sufficiently thank Mr. Phipson, for his so thoughtfully sending them six dozen bottles of beer. One of them said they never bargained for such luxuries as tobacco, pipes, &c. Here, too, they were looking forward to a good tea or supper, and great contentment seemed to prevail.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOME.

The widows of St. Elizabeth's Home, Clare Road, were also treated to a very good dinner. The only unfortunate ones were the nine widows in the home for the blind in Shepherd's Road. One good lady had helped them a little. They had no dinner, and the poor old folks seemed much disappointed, but perhaps the clergyman of the diocese may see his way clear to give them a dinner on New Year's Day.

MEMORIAL TO THE MEN OF H.M.S. TURQUOISE.

A VERY neat memorial white marble cross monument, fitted to a stone base, has just been completed by Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co., Byculla, in the Sewree Cemetery, to the memory of the following deceased officers and men of H.M.S. Turquoise, who died between November 3, 1887, and November 3, 1889 :—Lieutenant William George Barr, Albert Cannon, A. B., William Trigg Stoker, and William Webb, Captain of the Hold, Frederick Birchmore, Private R. M. L. G., William Tout, Ord. On the stone is engraved the following lines :—

Now the labourers' task is o'er
Now the battle day is past
Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyagers at last.
Father in thy gracious keeping
Leave we now thy servants sleeping.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 23rd December, 1890 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1890, to 20th Dec., 1890	10,737,300
Balance to be remitted from 21st Dec., 1890, to 31st March, 1891	4,251,700

THE WORKHOUSE DINNER.

THE acting Governor desires to acknowledge the receipt with thanks of the following contributions towards the 'Xmas dinner.

J. P. Watson, Esq.	3 cakes.
H. A. Payne Esq.	Rs. 5

ASTOUNDING details are furnished in the Russian official Year-book of the indebetedness of landed property in Russia. It is stated that 26·8 per cent. of such property (24,548,813 dessiatines) are mortgaged to the extent of 632,154,719 roubles, the annual interest paid being no less than 41,409,324 oubles.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Major H Satlette, Ceylon
* Mr H S Warwick, E Bengal
* Mr P M Manly
* Mr and Mrs J Headlam, M Hill
Surgeon F Hawkins, Jhansi
Col F Nissen, Baroda
Mrs R Coggan, England
Mrs J L Warwick, do.
* Mr and Mrs West, do.
* Mr and Mrs F Thorpe, England
* Mr A Hotz, England
* Mr J Posford, do.
* Col S B Miles, do.
* Mr P Metzken, do.
* Mr H George, do.
* Mr C G Anderson, do.
Surgn J Acheson, do.
* Lieut N M Armstrong, Deolali
Mr L C Crump, CS, Surat
* Rev Shillidy, Surat
Rev and Mrs H Williamson, Jeypore
* Mr and Mrs R G Melville
* Surgn R G Holyoake, Deolali
Mr and Mrs H Duncan, Nagpur
Mr Schmid, Nagpur
The Misses Schmid, Nagpur
* Miss Milliken, England
Mr T Mathew, CP
Mr and Mrs Dillon, Nagpur
Mr S J Mercer, Goa
Mr W M Simpson, Goa
Mr J B Barton, Nagpur
Major Price, Neemuch
* Mr C Clayton, V S, Poona
* Captn Richardson, Poona
Genl R Von : Komineck, Austria
Mr A De Crignis, Austria
* Mr V Schmidt, Bohemia
* Dr and Mrs G Bourke, England
* Mr and Mrs G J Nicholls, England
* Mr T C Nixon, Hyderabad
Mr H Derry, Bombay
Mr W B Wright, do.
Mr C Merz, do.
Mr E J Ellery, do.
Mr J North, do.
Mr S Petfally, do.
Mr J Kiddle, do.
Mr G Mackrow, do.
Mr T Anderson, do.
Mr C Schmidt, do.
Mr G De Bildt, do.
Mr R H Wilson, do.
Lieut and Mrs Ditmas, SSC, Bombay
Capt and Mrs C Townsend, RA, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A Wingate, Bombay
Captn L Winsloe, R N, Bombay
Col B Humfrey, Bombay
Dr B Grayfoot, do.
Mrs Hibbert, do.
* Mr and Mrs T Waller, Bombay
* Mrs H Stevenson, Bombay
* Mr D O'Flynn, Bombay
Mr J Andrews, do.
Mr C M Firth, do.
Mr C M Leckie, do.
Mr J G Prebble, do.
Dr J Underhill, do.
Lieut W R Bird, do.
Major G Radcliffe, do.
Mr J Ryan, do.
Lieut C Robertson, do.
Mr R Coggan, do.
Mr J M Heyn, do.
Mr M Strahl, do.
Mr T Walker, do.
Mr R Niccol, do.
Mr S Schnabel, do.
* Mr E Wilkins, do.
Mr N Barrett, do.
Captn J Freeman, do.
Mr A H Stone, do.
Mr J J Guzder, do.
Mr J K Grainger, do.
Mr A Maclean, do.
Mr J Young, do.
Mr E Tucker
* Mr A G Hudson, Poona
Mr A E Spring, do.

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE WITH INDIA.

AMONG the various markets of the world with which the great wine shippers are connected, India undoubtedly constitutes the paramount interest. The immense numbers of English and European residents in the principal towns and cities, and distributed throughout the area of the vast dependency, form an inexhaustible field of enterprise for growers and shippers of all alcoholic beverages How widely this fact is recognized becomes readily evident when we observe that in every producing centre of the trade, Continental or British, the requirements of India are an special study, and neither expense nor labour is spared in providing suitable articles for the great Anglo-Indian community.

The exportation and distribution of these goods are matters of no small moment, and would be but inadequately performed by firms who had not made the market the subject of an almost exclusive attention. One of the first English houses to establish a really influential trade as wine shippers in India—Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., of London, Bordeaux and India—forms an admirable illustration of this statement. From the year 1842, in which the Bombay house was founded, this firm has made the tastes and requirements of Indian residents the chief object of their mercantile existence, with the result that throughout the whole of our Eastern empire their name is synonymous for the highest classes of wines, spirits, and beers.

The records of the house of Cutler, Palmer & Co. are by no means devoid of interest, and, in truth, its earliest annals are not unassociated with romance, and even adventure. The actual founder of the firm, Mr. George Henry Cutler, was the son of Mr. Frank Cutler, of Brixham, Devon, a personal friend and frequent host of Lord Nelson. On succeeding to the family estate, through the death of his father, Mr, G. H. Cutler decided to devote his attention to commercial affairs, and he accordingly established in London, in the memorable year of 1815, the original house of Cutler & Co., destined to rise to such eminence in the wine trade.

In the meantime his younger brother, Frank, following the advice of Lord Nelson, had entered his Majesty's navy. Those were troublous times, and the young midshipman took part in several important engagements with the French, the final one—a cutting out expedition—ending in his capture, with his crew, by the enemy and confinement in a French prison. Prisoners of war met with scant courtesy in those days, and for many years Mr. Frank Cutler was numbered among the dead both by his family and the Admiralty. To the astonishment and delight of both, however, he one day reappeared, having escaped from prison ; and for his distinguished conduct in former years he was promoted, first to the rank of lieutenant and afterwards to that of commander.

Soon after his brother having decided to retire from business, Mr. Frank Cutler, tired of the "war's alarm," resigned his commission in the navy, and became sole proprietor of the firm of Cutler & Co., an event which was speedily shown to be pregnant with result. An accomplished French linguist, he turned his attention towards the Bordeaux wine trade, purchasing a parklike residence there, to which was attached a vineyard. He added a Bordeaux business to the London house, and became so successful as a shipper of clarets that Cutler's Bordeaux vines acquired quite a West-end reputation, especially among the clubs. Many names of distinction were numbered in his *clientele*, not the least being those of Lord Brougham, the Earl of Effingham, the Marquis of Huntley, Dr. Wilberforce, and many others of the leading nobility.

Having succeeded in giving such an important impetus to his London trade, Mr. Frank Cutler determined to extend his operations over a wider field. His connections being of a wealthy and aristocratic character, his thoughts naturally turned in the direction of India. He therefore, in 1842, dispatched a then confidential assistant—Mr. Robt. Knight—to Bombay, whose ready success in establishing a business for Messrs. Cutler & Co., betrayed him into an unsuccessful attempt to trade on his own account. He ultimately became proprietor of the *Times of India*, and of the *Statesman* and *Friend of India*, published in Calcutta. Cutler & Co. had now to select a fresh emissary, and Mr. Frank Cutler's partner, Mr. W. McLean Lee, was sent out to continue the already important Indian business. At the instance of Mr. Cutler, who filled the office of Vice-Consul at Bordeaux, Mr. Lee was appointed French Consul at Bombay, and after successfully conducting the Indian business of the firm for many years, he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Frank Cutler's younger son, who became very popular among the Parsees.

In 1857 occurred another important event in the history of the firm ; in that year, Mr. Charles Palmer, then director of the London house, proceeded to Bombay to assume the direction of the firm's Indian affairs. His thorough knowledge of the wine trade and business capacity were instrumental in widely developing the influence of the house, and when, in 1862, he returned to this country, he had by permission been admitted by Mr. Frank Cutler to a partnership in the concern, and, with a few friends, he shortly afterwards entirely purchased the business. Mr. Charles Palmer is now the senior partner in this eminent house, and it is not too much to say that much of its present prosperity is due to his untiring efforts.

Mr. Palmer again went out to Bombay in 1865, and after completing his arrangements there, and leaving in charge a manager he had brought with him from London, he proceeded to Calcutta, and opened a new establishment. This policy of throwing out roots, as it were, has since been followed so persistently and successfully by the firm that they have now a representative at each Presidency town, in addition to numberles agencies.

Associated with Mr. Palmer in carrying on the large business of this firm is Mr. William John Treacher, eldest son of the late John Treacher, whose business was some years since converted into a limited liability company with a capital of 10 lacs of rupees. There is also, we believe, a sleeping partner in the concern, whose name we are unacquainted with.

Cutler, Palmer & Co. supply the wholesale trade throughout India, and also do an influential private business, not only all over India, but in China, Burmah, Japan, Zanzibar, Manila, and elsewhere. The firm's own brands of wines and spirits have acquired an enviable reputation, and in addition to their extensive trade in this way, they conduct important operations as the Indian representatives of many very highly-placed Continental and British firms, embracing in their scope every description of beverage favoured by Europeans in India.

The British headquarters of the firm at 3a, New London street, E. C., would not convey to the eyes of a usual observer a very adequate idea of the extensive nature of their operations, consisting, as the premises do, of merely a range of offices ; but this is merely a "head centre," and tells nothing of the continuous bottling and packing, and the immense stores at the large bonded warehouses in the locality. The selection of the different samples by the members of the firm is a work which demands the finest taste and the most accurate sense of the requirements of Indian residents ; and that this work has been admirably executed is readily borne out by the large and ever-increasing trade the house commands.

In this country Cutler, Palmer & Co. continue to control a high class and influential business among members of the aristocracy and with the West-end clubs, by whom the brand is greatly esteemed as representing the old and honourable style of wine merchants. The department of the concern is conducted at 5, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, the house in which David Garrick lived and died. The entire concern—the private and club business, the wholesale trade, and the wide ramifications of its influence in our Eastern empire—is conducted with enterprise and energy and with a due regard for the principles embodied in the old traditions of the ancient house.—*Journal of W. S. and B. Trades.*

LABORS about the house done by SAPOLIO are like good sermons, short and sweet. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The first appearance of Lord Harris at the University, the unique honour to be done to Professor Wordsworth, the expectation of hearing some good speeches all contributed to attract an uncommonly numerous audience, and the occasion was altogther one which will long be cherished in Bombay as a dear and pleasant memory. One circumstance only somewhat detracted from that pleasantness and that is the disappointment so sorely felt at the omission of Professor Wordsworth himself to make his expected speech. It was felt that Mr. Wordsworth would follow Lord Ripon's precedent (and we believe, it is the practice in English Univesities too.) and make a speech in acknowledgement of the honour done to him and use the occasion to give his farewell advice to his friends and pupils. The expectation was great and widely felt, and the disappointment was grievous in in proportion. It is said Professor Worthworth was too much affected to speak. The speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood as Dean in Arts in presenting the candidate for the degree, and of Lord Harris as Chancellor, were both very happy.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—It will long remain the pride and rare good fortune of the Bombay University that the second person on whom it has conferred the decree of Doctor of Laws is no less a person than Professor William Wordsworth. The students assembled in their hundreds round the University, their hearts aglow with grateful enthusiasm to their great master. The hall was filled with an assemblage, representing rank, wealth and talent, and the sentiments which filled and moved them all found expression in periods of noble and glowing eloquence from His Excellency Lord Harris. The Governor has not known Dr. Wordsworth long; but he has known him long enough to love and admire him, and there was not official frigidity or cold reserve in giving vent to his feelings. Dr. Wordsworth appeared to receive all the marks of honour bestowed upon him with a flush of modest pride and pleasure. He must have felt that it was a day which anybody might have worked and lived for. His is a life of quiet, unobtrusive scholarship, of rare self-abnegation, and of just and righteous principles. Dr. Wordsworth goes home not only with our best wishes but with our great expectations. He has worked nobly in field which he had chosen for himself. That field was much too narrow and limited for a man of his ability and learning. Now that he is going home, our heart's hope is that he will use his mind for the good of a wider field and a larger world.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Thursday last was an historical day in the annals of our local Univerity as the identical date was six years ago when the ever-to-be remembered Lord Ripon was invested with the honorary decree of LL. D. midst unbounded enthusiasm and the swelling-echoes of a grateful and appreciative assembly. Principal Wordsworth was the second recipient of the honorary decree since 1884, and we congratulate the educated and enlightened public of Bombay for having thus conferred an honor on themselves by conferring the honorary decree on that estimable and philosophic Principal of Elphinstone College. Lord Harris, too, is to be congratulated on the rare pripilege he had of presiding in the chair of the Chancellor and eulogising the sterling merits of Dr. Wordsworth.

THE *Gujerati* discourses :—Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Hall of the University presented on Thursday afternoon a most remarkable and touching scene that is without a parallel in the annals of our university and the saying of a philosophic writer on politics and a splendid orator of England that to "genuine sympathy is a healing and cementing principle" never received a more convincing illustration than on this memorable occasion, when Dr. Wordsworth's students, past and present, friends and admirers, all assembled in the Hall to see the revered principal of the Elphinstone College presented to the Chancellor for admission to the degree of Doctor of Laws on account of his great and distinguished merit. The part of the ceremony in which Mr. Justice Birdwood took professor Wordsworth by the right hand, presented him to the Chancellor for the conferring of the Degree and the Chancellor's rising to declare that the grace was passed, was a truly touching sight and was rendered still more so by the shower of beautiful rose-leaves sprinkled with fragrant rose-water that were rained down upon him by his admiring pupils in the galleries on either side of the Hall.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—Professor Wordsworth's retirement causes a vacancy in the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and we are glad to see that the choice of a successor has been most worthily made. Mr. Justice Birdwood is precisely the name that would occur to every one as the most eligible one for filling up the vacancy, and it is pleasing to observe that the choice of the Government has unerringly fallen upon one who had been designated to the office by popular opinion. Mr. Justice Birdwood has been connected with the University almost ever since its foundation, and has always taken the deepest and sincerest interest in the affairs of the University. He has served in different capacities at the University, and his appointment as Vice-Chancellor is a fitting recognition of a long and useful service.

Says the *Indian Spectator* : With excellent reason we may congratulate the University on Mr. Birdwood's appointment as Vice-Chancellor. There are very few whom we know to have taken such a keen interest in the administration of her affairs. Himself a University man of distinction, with a thirst for knowledge and an eagerness to diffuse it, Mr. Birdwood has delighted to give his spare time to the demands of higher education. But for this genuine interest and for love of work for work's sake he might have been Vice-Chancellor same years ago. We are glad he has now agreed to guide the deliberations of the syndicate and to preside over the affairs af the University generally.

The *Gujerati* observes:—The nomination of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood as Vice-Chancellor of the local University in succession to Dr. Wordsworth has met wtth universal approval. We have no desire to speak disparagingly of the merits of any of his predecessors all of whom have worthily occupied the dignified post ; but there is little doubt that if long educational experience and many years disinterested labours in connection with the management of university affairs had been the governing consideration in the selection of Vice-Chancellors the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood would by this time been in the roll of the distinguished recipients of that high honour which has now been conferred upon him, unsought and unasked. The new Vice-Chancellor in one of those Englishmen who by their invariable politeness, kindly disposition, genuine sympathy and truly Christian life never fail to win the regard and affection of those amidst whom they live and we are sincerely glad to see that his long services to the University have been fittingly recognized by Lord Harris' Government at the first opportunity that presented itself to them.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood's appointment as vice Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to Prof. Wordsworth will be hailed with acclamation throughout the length and breadth of the presidency. He is a Senior Wrangler of the Cambridge University. And in addition to his intimate acquaintance with law and literature he is deeply possessed of that practical knowledge of worldly things which will enable him to fill his new office of honour with credit to himself and advantage to the academy.

The *Subodha Patrika* says :—The *Bombay Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood to be Vice-Chancellor of our University in succession to Dr. Wordsworth. The selection is a most happy one and we congratulate Mr. Justice Birdwood on the honor which has been worthily conferred on him by Lord Harris. The new Vice-Chancellor has merited it by the assiduous and unflagging interest he has, in the midst of his other engagements, taken in the welfare and progress of the University, with which either as a Syndic or as a Dean he has been connected for several years with credit to himself and advantage to the University. His industry, amiability of disposition, and learning ought to make him a successful Vice-Chancellor.

EXTRACTS FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

LANOWLIE GYMKHANA HOTEL.

Comfortable bungalow and every attention.

(Signed) E. A. CLARK, Captain.

Everything very clean, and we were very comfortable.

MRS. and MR. F. W. STEVENS.

A nice, clean hotel, beautifully situated, splendid roses, and good food. Should like to stay here some days more.

MR. and MRS. L BACHRACH.

Have been very snug, and found proprietor very obliging.

E. STUBBS.

Have been very snug, and found proprietor very obliging

W. T. LIDBETTER, R. H. M.

Have been made very comfortable here. Proprietor very obliging and servants attentive. Can strongly recommend this hotel as quiet and easy of access.

J. H. STEEL.

Scenery most charming, very good accommodation and attendance. Table excellent.

E. A. MEURER.

Quite satisfied.

MRS. and MR. C. E. NIXON.

Quite satisfied.

A. SOBONADERE.

I am exceedingly pleased with the treatment I have received since I have been here ; the proprietor and servants obliging. Everything clean. Table good.

(Signed.) ANDERSON CLERK.

Found everything very comfortable and proprietor most obliging.

MR. and MRS. E. H. BART.

Found everything very comfortable and proprietor most obliging.

MR. and MRS. H. S. READ.

Very comfortable.

MR. and MRS. J. R. MORGAN

All that could be desired.

(Signed) C. H. GOOD.

Well pleased ; food and attendance good ; were well pleased with our three days' stay at the hotel.

MR. PETERSON.
MR. COCKBURN.
MISS MADGE.

Bed-room large, airy and comfortable. Good iron bed and spring mattress.

COL. and MRS. HIBBERT.

Very comfortable.

COL. and MRS. WESTMACOTT.

Come here sick and receive every care and attention from proprietor ; found everything clean and comfortable. The best hotel of the kind I have seen in India.

R. LAIDLAW.

The hotel is very comfortable and the table good.

MR. and MRS. BOWEN POWELL.

Very well satisfied with everything.

MR. and MRS. [illegible].

Very comfortable.

F. H. [illegible]
MISSES [illegible]
THE REV. CECIL J. [illegible]

OBITUARY.

ARCHBISHOP THOMSON OF YORK.

THE death is announced of the most Rev. Dr. Thomson Archbishop of York. Dr. Thomson was the son of the late John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford of which he was successfully Scholar, Fellow, Tutor and Provost. He took the degree of B. A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842 and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesdon, he became tutor of his College, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was choosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being. "The Atoning Work of Christ." He continued at Oxford until his marriage (1855) with Zoe, daughter of James Henry Skene, Esq. He was appointed to the Crown Living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855 ; and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time ; in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench ; and in 1859 he was appointed and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. On the translation of Dr. Baring to the Bishopric of Durham, Dr. Thomson was, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, appointed to the vacant see of Gloucester and Bristol (Dec., 1861). He did not remain long in that diocese, for on the death of Archbishop Sumner, Dr. Longley was translated to Canterbury, the archbishopal see of York became vacant, and after some delay the appointment was contrary to all precedent conferred (Nov. 1862) on Dr. Thompson, who had not been a twelvemonth bishop. The enthronization was celebrated in York Minster Feb. 24 1863. His Grace took an active part in promoting the Public Worship Regulation Act, and had charge of that measure in the House of Peers ; and at his instance the Government in Feb. 1878, consented to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Church Patronage. Dr. Thompson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. He is the author of "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thoughts : a treatise on pure and applied logic" (of which there have been many editions), which has been used in several universities in this country and in America as a textbook ; "The Atoning Work of Christ viewed in relation to some current Theories," being the Bampton Lectures for 1853 ; "Crime and its Excuses," in the "Oxford Essays," 1855 ; "Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel," 1861 ; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Province of York," in reference to the recent decision of the Privy Council on two of the "Essays and Reviews," 1864 ; "Life in the Light of God's Word," sermons, 1868 ; "The Limits of Philosophical Inquiry," an address delivered to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, 1868 ; "Seven Years," a charge to the clergy of the diocese of York 1870 ; "Design in Nature," a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 5th ed., 1871 ; articles on "Jesus Christ" and the "Gospels" in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible ;" and numerous single sermons. He also edited "Aids to Faith" (1861) a series of theological, essays by several writers, in reply to the "Essays and Reviews ;" and he was the projector of "The Speakers Commentary," to which he contributed the "Introduction to the Gospels." This and other essays have been republished under the title of "Word, Work, and Will." His Grace is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain W Phippen, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE brig Cherakingopany, 97 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain John Nash, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Indrapoora, 2,510 tons, Captain McGill, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Shields with a cargo of 4,353 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J M Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Smeaton and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Higginson, Mr J Beaton, Mr Parker, and Mr Woolley. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Berma	1205	Otts	A	Glade & Co.
„ Hoosainee ..	993	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Ehrenfels ..	1517	Kaysor	D	Glade & Co.
„ B. Ardrossan	917	Peat	M	W.&A. Graham&Co
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Kaveri ....Nacoda.........Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etolia	2031	Billings......	1	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lombardy ..	2322	Jephson ...	4	P & O Co.
„ Altmore	1350	Watson ...	6	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Imperatrix ..	2440	Egger........	8	A H Lloyds S N Co.
„ Bellagio	..	Blacklock ..	9	W.&A. Graham&Co
„ Glasgow	805	Nacoda	15	A Manjee.
„ Ursa	1794	Phippin	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Indrapoora (s)	McGill	Shields, Nov 26.
26	H. M. Troopship Crocodile	Churchill....	Portsmouth, Nov 26
	Wistow Hall (s)....	Kelly	Liverpool.
	Brig Cherakingopany	Nacoda	Karachi, Dec 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nawab (s)..........	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
25	Ursa (s)	Phippen	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Wistow Hall began to load yesterday for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
21 Kut Sang s..........Young ......Hongkong, Dec 5.
22 Lord Clermont s ..Dunn ....Bombay, Dec 13.
Capella s ....Woodcock ..Liverpool, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers I. M. Mayo, Satara, Palitana, and Loch Lomond.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Dec.
23 Selene s.............. ...... Calcutta
24 Nizam s.............. ...... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
23 Selene s.............. ...... Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellagio s—70 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 363 cwts myrabollams, V Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—3 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co ; 9 cwts ivory, N Javerchund ; 7 cwts ivory, E Passianee and Co ; 12½ cwts ivory, A Leelany ; 10 cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen ; 3½ cwts ivory, N Mianee.

FOR HULL

Elton s—6,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Heerjeewandass ; 10,500 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—110 bales cotton, F Sauque, and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ehrenfels s—550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 169 cwts nuxvomica, E Abdoolla.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Ardrossan s—1,000 cwts linced, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bellagio s—1,900 cwts wheat, and 4,002 cwts linseed, Itcharam Harjeewandas.

FOR KONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 bales cotton, D P Marker ; 62½ cwts kismiss, 17 cwts jardaloo, and 3¼ cwts fishmaws, J M S Soonjeebhoy ; 55 bales twist, C Ebram ; 105 cwts ooplete and 45 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 13 cwts sharkfins, &c., R Dhunjee and Co ; 350 cwts onions, Oomer Moosa ; 54 bales cotton P. F. Talati ; 200 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co ; 50 bales cotton, M H Esac Ellias ; 56 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 123 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, C Ebram ; 25 bales twist, Khatow M S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 318 cwts sandalwood chips, F M Chenoi.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th December 1890 is published :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th December, 1890	63,45,000
Do. Government Silver on do. ..	51,24,000
Total.. Rs.	1,14,69,000
	Rs.
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department 17,73,000	
Do. do. Government .... ----	17,73,000
Rs.	1,32,42,000
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week.... 23,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes.... 3,000	23,03,000
Balance on evening of the 10th Dec. 1890	Rs. 1,09,39,000
The Balance comprises—	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department 57,38,000	
Do. Government 2,01,000	
	Rs.1,09,39,000
There is in addition awaiting assay—	Rs.
Bullion belonging to individuals.	[illegible]
Do. in Govt	[illegible]
	Rs. [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Burke, Captain, Bo, K O York L I, on duty, from Purandhar.
Jones, Lieut, Bo Dur L I, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 25.

Lucas, Major, Bo, A C Genl, on leave, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 26.

Price, Major, Bo, 17th F F B R A, on leave, from Neemuch.
De Winton, 2nd Lt, Ms, 79th F B R A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Twemlow, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Porter, Captain, Bo, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 26.

Tyler, Lieut, Bengal Comt, on duty, to Landour.
Twemlow, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Captain, Bengal Guides, on leave, to England.
Price, Major, Bo, 17th F F B R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 27th December, 1890.

There will be a Battery Committee Meeting at Head Quarters on Monday next, the 29th inst. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. R. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT-COL AND COL W H ROSS, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps :—R G Walton, Gent., to be Captain ; J W Smith, Gent., to be Lieut ; and S Tomlinson, Gent., to be Second-Lieut.

The services of Surgn J G Hojel, M B., B S, I M S., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt D Morris, transferred from the 3rd Punjab (N W Railway) Vol Rifle Corps, to be Captain.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command :—Surgns H J Barnes and J E Trask.

The undermentioned officer was granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, for one hundred and one days duty :—Capt A C Yate, S C, Wing Commander, 29th Bombay Infantry.

The one year's leave out of India on private affairs granted to Lieut J P Hill, S C, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, is extended by six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut S H Polly, S C, Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry ; and Major A W Proudfoot, S C, Second-in-Command, 9th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—

The Rev A Y Browne, MA, to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri vice the Rev P R Harrison, offg Chaplain of Poona.

The Rev C H Badham, BA, Chaplain of Deesa, to attend the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's visit to Abu.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, to be Assist Political Agent for the Surgana State.

The Brigadier General Commanding Aden Division and Political Resident of Aden has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, nominated Second Lieut A K Hudson, 1st Bat Connaught Rangers, as sub protem. Aide-de-Camp to the Resident, with effect from he date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until the return of Lieut J. O. Mennie from furlough.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Mathuradas Durgaram, Aval Karkun of taluka Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the retirement of Col A B Portman:—Mr H Scannell to be a first grade Supt of Police vice Col Portman ; Major T R M Macpherson to be a second grade Supt of Police vice Mr Scannell ; Mr H M Gibbs to be a third grade Supt of Police vice Major Macpherson ; Mr G W Cotgrave to be a fourth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Gibbs ; Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai to be a fifth grade Supt of Police vice Mr Cotgrave ; Mr R MacTier to be a first grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai ; and Mr J B W Biddle to be a second grade Assist Supt of Police vice Mr MacTier.

Mr P Weedon, Sheriff of Bombay, is appointed to be Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Mr J B D Adams, Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai, Huzur Depy Collector, Broach, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the district to take part with the Sessions Judge, Surat in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Broach, and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr A F Woodburn, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Godhra and Kalol and the petha of Halol.

Mr G McCorkell, Assist Judge, F P, Broach, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadev Thosar, first class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Azam Satramdas Sakhawatrai, acting Head Munshi of taluka Jacobabad in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that dist.

Mr W C Rand, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sambgaon and Khanapur.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble H M Birdwood, MA, LLD, C S, Barrister-at-Law to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay vice Mr W Wordsworth, MA, CIE, resigned.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr E P Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind is cancelled

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on Mr R Knight's return to duty :—Mr. R Knight, C S, to be Assist Collector, Dhawar ; Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji, C S, to be Assist Collector, Ahmednagar ; and Mr M H W Hayward, C S, to be Assist Collector, Nasik.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr J R Middleton, C S, is cancelled.

Mr Middleton was permitted to resign H M' Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 13th December.

Mr. A. Dalzell, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been alowed by H M's Secy of State for India six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C H Hunt, 2nd Battn Leicestershire Regt, passed with credit an examination in Somali on the 10th Nov. 1890.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Surgn A Milne at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J G Hojel, M B, B S, to act as Civil Surgn, Nasik, during the absence of Surgon-Major P Murphy, M D, M Ch, or pending further orders.

The Right Hon' the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Reverend G K Gilder, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev. Thomas Digel of the Basel Evangelical Mission, of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are made with effect from the date of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harnarayen's transfer to the Cambay State, viz. : Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar ; and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Itcharam to be sub pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar ; and Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas, acting Mamlatdar of Chikhli, to be probationary substantive pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following appointments of Mamlatdars are made vice Rao Bahadoor Anna Gopal appointed sub pro tem. sixth grade Deputy Collector :—Rao Saheb Naga das Gopaldas to be sub *pro tem* first grade. Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjiwan to be sub *pro tem* second grade ; Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwan to be sub *pro tem* third grade ; and Khan Saheb Eduljee Byramshah, B A, acting Mamlatdar of Ankleswar, to be sub pro tem. fourth grade.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made :—Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar, on the completion of the special duty in connecton with the Avency Accounts, to be Mamlatdar of Viramgam in Ahmedabad and Rao Saheb Narayanshankar Manishankar, on the reversion of Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormusjee, to be Mamlatdar of Amod in Broach.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are made with effect from the date of Rao Saheb Narsilal Rewadas' retirement :—Rao Saheb Bhau Ramchandra, sub pro tem. first grade, is confirmed ; Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas to be sub pro tem. first grade ; Khan Saheb Sorabsha Hormasji, sub pro tem. second grade is confirmed ; Rao Saheb Chaganlal Bhudarji to be sub pro tem second grade; Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal, sub pro tem, third grade, is confirmed ; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadeo to be sub pro tem third grade ; Rao Saheb Chintaman Gopal, sub pro tem fourth grade, is confirmed ; Rao Saheb Maneklal Gokaldas, acting Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem fourth Grade Mamlatdar ; and Mr. Gopalji Gulabbhai, B A, is appointed to be acting Mamlatdar, and to do duty at Viramgam pending the return of Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted patterns in each case, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences. Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHAPLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Make and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I hereby Certify that myself and my son have been visitors in the Alexandra Hotel, where we stayed for three days. The accommodation of the Hotel, the attendance, the courtesy of the Host, and the very moderate charges induces me, who have had 29 years' experience of India, to recommend the "Alexandra" as one of the best HOTELS in Bombay.—J. A. NACHARY.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS complete in case, with five Stops, in solid Walnut veneered case, compass 3 Octaves. This instrument shuts in a box, Rs. 140.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY, MAJOR J. Lloyd-Dicken's, E. B. DOG-CART, with strong Bay Australian HORSE and HARNESS.

COME and see our new Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS. Choicest Collection at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Fast Pony and DOG-CART, with removable top Harness, etc., driven by a lady. Price Seven hundred Rupees. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, ASSISTANTS, who understand Electroplate, Saddlery, Hats, Ironmongery, and China; also BOOK-KEEPERS. Apply by letter, stating particulars of age, experience and salary required. Apply Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, must be a young and active man. A Parsee preferred. Apply by letter only to the BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., Ld.

WANTED, a RUSSIAN TEACHER.—Some one who will read with advertiser one hour a day. Apply to "X," care of this Paper.

THE Effects of the Late SURGEON EGAN will be SOLD at Crawford and Co's Rooms, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, on MONDAY, 29th December, at 3 p. m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, by order of the Mortgagees, at Love Lane, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

TO HOUSE OWNERS.—A Gentleman with capital, desirous of PURCHASING OLD HOUSES, in prominent Streets, in the Fort, with the object of rebuilding, will be glad to have bona-fide offers with details. Address to "BELLAMY," care of this Paper.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

SILVER CUPS, BOWLS, &c., &c., of the finest Designs ever produced in India, and at far cheaper rates than offered by any Jeweller in Bombay. Samples shown and designs submitted on receipt of a letter by Mr. Jogindra Nath Das.—NARAIN HARI'S HINDU HOTEL, Umerkhady, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, Sweets, Bon-Bon Crackers, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S (trade-mark) Decorated and Plain CHRISTMAS CAKES are now ready. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Commodious RESIDENCES on the Colaba Causeway, Nos. 5 and 6. First, Second, and Third floors. Rent Moderate. Apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, House Agent, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Built on high ground near Gymkhana, occupies the best of situations. Greatly Reduced Rates during Christmas Holidays, which please note.

PRIVATE LESSONS given by a Lady, L.L.A., of St. Andrew's University, and Member of College of Preceptors, with Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate. "M.," Robert Money School.

PATENT DARNING WEAVERS, in two sizes, Rs 2-8 and Rs 4 each. PEOPLE'S BUTTONS, One Rupee per box of six dozen. Punkah Thong 5 As. per yard.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

RACE VIEW Hotel, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa, and whilst it is under a first class Management is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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(OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.)

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for correcting the particular defect for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our own Factory any kind of lens can be cut at a few days' notice, whether pherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S VIOLET NEUTRAL TINTED GLARE-GLASSES

Are the best protection for the eyes from sun and dust. They can also be supplied with any power needed to correct the refraction.

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE BEST OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

Opposite the Flora Fountain in
RAMPART ROW;
ALSO
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

AUSTRALIAN CHAFF AND BRAN.
FOR SALE.

500 bags AUSTRALIAN OAT CHAFF, 100 bags BRAN, in lots to suit Purchasers, and a few Bags of Crushed Linseeds. Apply to C. G. BALDOCK Apollo Hotel.

"FELLOWS' SYRUP"
OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

"A GENERAL, ALL ROUND TONIC."

THIS is a thoroughly scientific combination of *six important ingredients*.

MR. JAS I FELLOWS,

DEAR SIR,—

"I find one class of patients entirely overlooked in your pamphlet, Part III., for whom I have prescribed your Syrup with the greatest advantage for years—I mean CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN PARENTS BORN IN INDIA. I need hardly describe what they often look like when sent over to this country—rickety, thin, precocious, and frequently scrofulous. In such cases "Syr. Hypophos. Fellows" is the best restorative that I am acquainted with."

Yours very truly,
A. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M.,

FELLOWS' SYRUP—"May be fairly described as the NE PLUS ULTRA of TONICS. . . . . deserving of a high place in the treatment of ALL DISEASES MARKED BY DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE and ANÆMIA; especially in consumption and in CONVALESCENCE from ACUTE DISEASES."—*Birmingham Medical Review.*

Please send your name and address to
M. W. BARNHART, M. D.,
Napier Road, Poona.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such at Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, behind the Scottish School, by order of the mortgagee, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, consisting of set of dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, conversation couches, chairs, easy chairs, cabinet, pier, round and camp tables, double and single iron bedsteads, complete clothe press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, bath and dispense furniture, pictures, carpets, lamps, door curtains, China and coir matting, glass and crockery, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 27, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS, BRASS, SCRAP, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, &c, &c.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba:—

2 Wrought iron boilers by Lasmyth Wilson, 40 lbs pressure complete. These boilers could be converted and used as water tanks.

A lot of gun metal, brass, scrap, wrought, and cast iron, gas pipes, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, near Bengally Jatha, the undermentioned bales of Hessian cloth, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers—

On account and at the risk of Goculdas Jethani—

15 bales Hessian cloth, 40 in. by 8 oz., s.s. "Levada."

On account and at the risk of Jehangirjee Furdoonjee Karaka—

10 bales Hessian cloth, 40 in. by 8 oz. s.s. "Lawada."

Also on the same day at 3 p.m. and on the same premises—On account and at the risk of the concerned, and by order of Mr. Goculdas Jethani—

K G J P, 21 unhemmed bales of gunny bags, each 400 pieces, 40 by 28 Shiraz Mill, s.s. "Nizam."

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c, &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway goods station, at Wari Bunder:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, wastepapers, &c, &c.

Also one case containing pressure marked W. T. R. 340 W. B. Walter invoice No. 90, of 17, 10, 90, consigned to Mr. J. F. Walke.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EAST INDIA FLOUR MILLS AT FALKLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1891, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will under instructions from the Liquidators of Bapty Brothers, Limited (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, No. 491, Falkland Road, Byculla, in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about 13,195 square yards, together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engines and boilers, and flower mill machinery by Carter, Ganz, and other first-class makers erected and standing thereon, and known as the East India Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at Mr. Allan F. Turner's office, Medow Street, or to the undersigned. The property may be seen at any time on application to the manager at the Mills.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 27, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

WHAT with the Christmas holidays, for which the Banks have been closed for the last three days, and the antecedent absence of activity, there is but little to chronicle this evening in these columns. Cotton has been quiet or dull in tone, and at most out of demand apart from the moderate requirements of local spinners; and though in other leading articles of Export there has, on some days, been rather more enquiry, only a moderate business has transpired. Following the lead of Silver, the course of Exchange has been rapidly downward, and when the Banks closed for the holidays on Tuesday, rates showed a decline of about ⅛d. per rupee, compared with those, which ruled last Friday. The Money Market remains very easy. Government Paper has fluctuated in sympathy with advices from the other side, and closed three days ago ⅛ per cent. lower on Fours than our last weekly quotation. Freights had become steadier, and higher rates were asked, but there was not much doing. There has been no particular change in the position of Imports, and prices of staple goods are generally unaltered.

MONEY.—An increase in the Presidency Banks Cash Balance of over 17 lakhs during the past week, bringing it up to nearly 593½ lakhs, and the retention of the Bank's minimum rate of the low level of 3 per cent. indicate pretty clearly the quiet, not to say dull, state of things, especially in the export trade, at a time when some improvement in the demand for financial facilities should be beginning to make itself felt; though doubtless the large falling off in arrivals of the new crop of Cotton, compared with last season's receipts at this time, and which may now be taken as representing a money value of some 77 lakhs, must count for a good deal in the present monetary position. The figures given in the Bank's Return issued on Monday, showed that there had been a large falling off in Loans, while Private Deposits had increased by over 6¼ lakhs; and though there had, on the other hand, been an increase of nearly 9½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, the net falling off in trade requirements was represented by 14¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with an easy feeling, at 1s. 6⅞d., for Bank Demand Bills, and 1s. 7d., to 1s. 7 1-16d., for three months' sight Credits, and the market was weak and unsettled all day. A small amount of Credits was placed, for near delivery, at 1s. 7d.; but little else transpired, only a slight enquiry having been felt for the Bank media of remittance. The tone at closing was quiet, with forward Bank Demand quoted, at 1s. 6 11-16d., for January, and 1s. 6⅝d., for February-March delivery; and Credits, 1s. 7⅛d. for January, and 1s. 7⅛d., for February. On Monday there was a drop of about ⅛d., from Saturday's quotations in presence of the tenor of advices regarding Silver, and the lower prices ruling for that metal in London and New York. Opening at 1s. 6⅞ to 7-16d., for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, rates declined rapidly notwithstanding the receipt of higher quotations than ours from Calcutta, and the market closed weak, with only a small business having been done on any line, On Tuesday the market opened very weak at 1s. 6½d. for three months' sight Credit, and 1s. 6⅜d. for Demand Bank Paper, but, on Bills coming out, rates stiffened up to 1s. 6⅝d. A considerable business was done, especially for future delivery, but chiefly of a speculative character, and the Banks closed in the evening for the Christmas holidays, not to re-open till to-morrow, with a steady feeling in the market. For forward Bank Demand 1s. 6 7-16d. was named for February delivery, and 1s. 6⅝d. for Credits for January, the latter rate, however, being nominal. For ready business the closing rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 6⅝d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .. ..1s. 6 1-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight......1s. 6⅝d. „
Credits do. ....1s. 6⅝ to 11-16d. „
Francs do. ....1·96 to 1·96¼. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak at opening last Saturday, and slightly lower rates were quoted both for Money and Account; but as the day advanced, the market steadied, and, at closing, the rates for four per cents were 104⅛ for cash, 104 for the coming settlement, and 103 11-16 for the February account. On Monday the market opened again with a weak feeling, and lower rates under the influence of news regarding Silver, quotations for fours in the earlier part of the day, having been 103⅞ for cash, 102 13-16 for the next settlement, and 103½ for the February account; but rates afterwards rallied to the extent of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent., closing, however, at 103 15-16, 103⅞, and 103⅝ in the abovenamed three positions, respectively. On Tuesday the market was quiet, but steady, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in four per cents, in all positions, closing rates having been 104 for cash, 103 15-16 for the coming settlement, and 103 11-16 for the February account, with 4½ per cent. paper quoted nominally at 106¼. The market has since remained closed for the Christmas holidays.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—The wholesale demand for staple *Grey Goods* has been irregular under the influence of a fluctuating Exchange, but there has been an active retail enquiry, and previous rates have been well maintained in view of gradually decreasing stocks. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red* goods we have no change whatever to report. In *Local Goods, Chuddars, Dhoties* and *T Cloths* have been in good demand, and rates generally are well supported, *Domestics* have met with a few buyers, especially 14½ lbs. About 2,400 packages of *Imported Goods* and some 1,400 of *Local make* have been cleared from the Bazar since last Friday.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been transacted in *Imported Twist*, and the market has become dull, but there is no quotable change in rates. There is a fair demand at Hongkong for *Bombay Spinnings*; and at Shanghai there is a good enquiry at hardening rates. Here the position is generally unchanged, but rates have hardened a little, owing to the circumstance of some fresh purchases having been made by China buyers. Spinners are firm, being well supplied with contracts for future delivery. The week's Sales are put down at 3,000 bales.

METALS.—Copper has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates, notwithstanding the lower market on the other side, and the tone of the market has been steady, as also has been that for Yellow Metal in which only a small business has been at last prices. Iron has been taken to a small extent in a quiet market, with quotations quite unchanged.

COAL.—The market has been very firm in presence of the drop in Exchange. Sellers have been asking 4 to 8 annas per ton higher all round, without, however, finding buyers, and no important sales have been made since last week.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market closed last week with a steady feeling, and with prices quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 3 higher, though with only a small business doing, and that for local account. On Monday the tone was still steady, but with no improvement in demand either from the Mills or exporters, and thereafter, in presence of advices from Liverpool and New York, the market became decidedly dull, and remained so, with very little doing, while prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The few purchases which have been reported during the past week have consisted chiefly of New Julgaum, at Rs. 176-8½; Bengals, at Rs. 151-70, according to quality; Dhulia, at Rs. 162-7½; Akoke, and Gineed, Rs. 179-89½; Pachora, at Rs. 170-73½; Dhamulgaum and Ginned, at Rs. 184½ 93; Nugger, at Rs. 182½; Barsi and Ginned, at Rs. 183½-203¼; Unjari, at Rs. 163¼ 4½; and Cutch, at Rs. 169-71. A few small lots of old Bhagalcote, at Rs. 166; Bhownugger, at Rs. 178; Dharwar, at Rs. 168½; and Westerns, at Rs. 151-2 have also changed hands.

The Receipts of New Cotton during the past week have been 33,800 bales, against 33,600 bales, to hand last week, and 38,500 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the excess in arrivals of the present crop, compared with that of 1889-90 has now reached 94,000 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued Monday advised a slight fall of 14 cents of rain at Nagpur, and of nearly half an inch at Oomrawatti, while it looked like rain at Cawnpore, and at Jalgaum it was cloudy, but no rain had fallen. In other districts the weather was bright and seasonable, and the mornings generally cold and dewy and the picking of the crop was proceeding under favourable circumstances in Bengal and Oomrawatti circles. At Broach, picking had commenced; and in the Dhollera circle it had partially begun at Wadwan, and had become general at Bhownugger.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	53,500	124,500
Berar	33,000	59,500
Khandeish	62,500	54,000
Hingunghaut	4,500	9,500
	153,500	247,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Receipts.			
For the 6 days	38,598	41,195	34,790
From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec.	2,103,568	1,960,422	1,457,301
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the 6 days	10,462	18,460	6,792
From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec.	1,425,476	1,309,211	874,151
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the 6 days	767	437	571
From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec.	79,719	43,634	46,569

WHEAT.—Some demand for export has been felt in this market during the past week; but not more than a moderate business has been done on any day. On Monday the price of *Pessy* of both qualities was put up half an anna per cwt., making it stand at Rs. 4-9-6 and Rs. 4-8-6 per cwt. respectively; but other quotations are quite unchanged.

SEEDS were in small request at the close of last week, and half an anna per cwt. lower was quoted for *Yellow Guzerat*; but rather more enquiry was felt thereafter, and *Linseed* became one anna per cwt. dearer, other descriptions remaining unaltered. We quote:—

Linseed ....Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. „ 6-2-6 „ „ 6-3-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore. „ 5-12-0 „ „ 6-1-0 „
Do. do. Red „ 5-6-0 „ „ 5-12-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat for 6 days	141,828	121,397	141,674
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	6,923,336	6,764,538	11,785,404
Linseed for 6 days	28,863	17,273	23,545
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	2,516,341	2,063,031	2,865,290
Rapeseed for 6 days	2,262	14,171	16,762
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	903,656	2,070,124	2,089,233
Gingelly seed for 6 days	50,379	66,144	35,547
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	1,129,687	1,146,498	957,09

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for 6 days	314,469	152,484	210,115
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	5,434,465	5,921,325	9,616,842
Linseed for 6 days	134,925	38,778	59,823
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	2,515,821	2,159,194	2,740,102
Rapeseed for 6 days	26,185	26,063	13,467
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	808,025	2,267,809	1,860,397
Gingelly Seed for 6 days	65,214	48,337	19,631
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th December	1,105,994	908,001	777,285

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	130
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,980xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					180
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	075
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	500 450	all 500	20 30	410xd
Hengol. Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,100xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250		210
Volkart	—	1,000		Rs. 80	730

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	215 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	99
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	260
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	73
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,340	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7½pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	490
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	955
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	12,100	500	all	Rs. 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,008	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	585
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	585
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	182
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	107½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,605
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7½pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	630
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	370
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th December, 1890.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·020
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind*	ENE. NE. WNW. NNW. NNE. ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	284

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

QUETTA.

DEATH.

DE SALVE—Dec. 16, at Quetta, Lieutenant F. G. de Salve, 13th Bombay Infantry, aged 24.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—December 13, at Moriani, Jorhaut, Assam, the wife of J P Ferguson, of a daughter.

HARKNESS—December 13, at Jeypore, Rajputana, the wife of John Harkness, of a son.

NIGHTINGALE—December 17, at Benmore, Darjeeling, the wife of W H Nightingale, Superintending Engineer, P W D, Bengal, of a son.

WARD—December 12, at Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant-Major Ward, Naini Tal Volunteers, of a son.

WINTLE—December 15, at Arrah, Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, Opium Department, Dehri-on-Sone, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FIRTH—BLACK—December 18, at the Free Church of Scotland, Misswa, Nagpur, C P, by the Rev D Whitton, John T Firth, Secretary, Cawnpore Woolen Mills Co, Ld, to Barbara Thomson, eldest daughter of J F Black, Esq, Aberdeen, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ELDER—December 18, at Dhubri, Minnie (Queenie), only daughter of Capt and Mrs W E Elder, aged 2 years and 7 months.

GARNETT—November 12, at Cawnpore, George Garnett, Quartermaster-Sergeant, 13rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1890.

THIS day will witness the official close of a career, the memory of which, we are persuaded, Western India will not willingly let die for many years to come. That career is not, indeed, of the perturbing or portentous kind that attracts the populace. It is not the career of a man who annexes provinces to the Empire, adds Acts to the statute book, or devises taxes for replenishing the coffers of the State. Yet, it is a career that in some respects is more formative than any of these. The zealous and successful educationist who moulds the ideas and modes of thought, and stimulates the wills and moral perceptions of successive generations of pupils in this land, by means of the vigorous and energetic culture and thought of the West, creates potentialities of increased national wealth, of greater intelligent contentment among subject populations, of high moral force both active and regulative, which, in the long run, may prove of greater value than the handiwork of high-placed statesmen. And although, within the period of his career, such an educationist devoid of political power may not be popular to any large extent outside the circle of those who, directly or indirectly, have come within the orbit of his influence, still, on the one hand, he himself would doubtless heartily join in the poet's wish "fit audience let me find, though few," and on the other hand he is certain to be duly appreciated by those who care for solid though distant results, and are not taken in by results that are superficial though they may be immediate.

The manifestations of respect, esteem, and admiration for Mr. William Wordsworth, which during the past week or two have come with universal acclaim from pupils, colleagues, friends, and all connected with and interested in education, irrespective of differences of occupation or nationality, of intellectual idiosyncrasy, or specially cherished opinion,—these manifestations afford a very interesting study. They are the results of work which occupies a period—with short intermissions—of fully thirty years. The work has been the work of a scholar educating the youth of a foreign land. And the chronicle of such work is necessarily devoid of heroic and striking incidents. In 1860, Mr. Wordsworth first came out to the country as head-master of the principal High School of the Presidency, but he was soon afterwards transferred to an institution of a higher order—first and temporarily to Elphinstone College, and afterwards to the Poona College, since denominated the Deccan College. It is generally supposed, that shortly before the transfer, Mr. Wordsworth had shown to observant eyes, the stuff of which he was made, by a public lecture in Bombay on English lyric poetry, and that it was in consequence of that lecture that he was fixed upon as a proper Principal for the College at Poona by one of the most enlightened of the Directors of Public Instruction we have had in Bombay—the late Mr. E. I. Howard. For ten years Mr. Wordsworth laboured in the Poona College, till in 1872, he was transferred to the higher post of Principal of Elphinstone College, and since that time he has always presided over the first College in the Presidency. At one time, Mr. Wordsworth is believed to have been offered one of the Educational Inspectorships in our Education Department, but although his declining the offer deprived him, it seems, of the chance of becoming Director of the Department, yet it is obvious that Mr. Wordsworth's ripe scholarship would have been thrown away, as that of certainly one another officer has been thrown away, on Primary and Secondary Schools; and that the choice which he made was really the best in the true and enduring interests of education in this Presidency. In Poona, especially, Mr. Wordsworth had almost to create a collegiate institution and he did it. And since his time, the Deccan College has been perfectly able to hold its own in the educational competition.

Mr. Wordsworth has in his time had to teach a variety of subjects in the two Colleges of which he has had charge. Logic and philosophy, history and political economy, and English literature, all subjects of capital importance in our educational curriculum, have from time to time formed his subjects of instruction. And it is not too much to say that in one and all his instruction has been most successful, and stimulating. Several years ago that eminent and enlightened authority on educational matters, the present Sir Raymond West, wrote as follows: "I think some proof of special fitness for a very special task ought to be furnished before any one is allowed to set up as a professor preparing in the higher University courses. In its own Colleges, the Government ought to abstain from sudden changes and inappropriate appointments, which tend to dishearten earnest students and bring contempt on education in general. It seems sometimes to have been thought that a professor is a professor; what of, is a secondary consideration.

Grammaticus, Rhetor, Geometres
* * * * * omnia novit.

A change in this spirit is the first condition of a true reform." No one who has watched the workings of our Education Department can honestly deny that this criticism has been thoroughly well-earned by the action of that Department both before and after it was delivered. And from time to time even the "earnest students" to whom Sir Raymond West alludes, have been compelled to raise the voice of angry protest and remonstrance. In Mr. Wordsworth's case, however, not only has there been not even a whisper of complaint, but on the contrary on some occasions, he had to undertake the task of giving instruction in some of the subjects, because he was almost invited to do so by the students themselves, in consequence of the "inappropriate appointments" made by those in power. And in every case, the instruction was of the thoroughgoing stimulating character, which comes from a master of the subject, as distinguished from one who only takes it up because he cannot help himself. There are now scattered over the Presidency, men whom Mr. Wordsworth's discipline has taught how to think on the important subjects, which were touched on in his lectures, and who even now bear testimony to its vitalizing effects upon themselves and their contemporaries. With this genuineness and reality of the instruction he imparted must be coupled those scholarly habits, that devotion to unceasing study and research, which have always been remarked in Mr. Wordsworth by all who have come into contact with him. One might occasionally point to professors, appointed not so very long ago, whose investigation and study of the subjects they "profess" to teach ceased with their College days, and who rely on some extraneous and quite irrelevant activity in some other sphere to conceal their grievous deficiencies in the sphere to which they are inappropriately appointed. By contrast with cases of this character, Mr. Wordsworth's merits as a professor—his mastery of his subject, his devotion to it, his unceasing endeavours to keep abreast with the advance of knowledge, his capacity of giving instruction as to attract and interest the students—these merits, which have been noticed by all who know anything directly or indirectly about his collegiate labours, afford an explanation, from the intellectual side, of the esteem and admiration that is felt for him. Nor let it be forgotten that these conspicuous merits have been displayed by one, who, all the time has been in the habit of disclaiming all pretensions to the title of a professor, and has always been calling himself "a mere college tutor." Whatever faults and shortcomings one may find in our college students, they are generally quite capable of detecting charlatanry in their professors, even when it is sought to cover the charlatanry by various devices. And those who have from time to time seen such charlatanry, and also seen through the devices resorted to divert attention from it, have necessarily been most favourably impressed with that combination of solid learning, and genuine unaffected modesty, which they have seen in Mr. Wordsworth.

But apart from this intellectual aspect of Mr. Wordsworth's work, and above it, stands the high moral tone of his whole character and teaching. Those who have known Mr. Wordsworth, his immediate pupils and colleagues and others as well, have known that he was in truth and in fact a scholar, a genuine votary of learning, to whom what are esteemed among the good things of this world, the noise of popular approval and the baubles of State honours, have been alike matters of trifling regard. His disinterestedness is a note of his temperament. He has come as near as is practicable for a European who has not entirely forsaken the world to the *beau ideal* of a *guru* according to the generally received Hindu tradition of detachment from the cares of self. One of his colleagues in the Bombay Education Department is said to have observed, that with the due use of a little sandal pigment, Mr. Wordsworth could easily be made to appear like one of the ancient Indian Rishis. But leaving aside the outward trappings we may look to essential characteristics; and if we have regard to the qualities of indifference to worldly resources beyond the limits imposed by necessity, single-minded devotion to learning for its own sake, love and enthusiasm for opening up attractive vistas of history, philosophy, and literature, before the interested gaze of the youthful pupil, sympathetic care for the academic needs of those entrusted to his charge, a serene blameless domestic life, we have in Mr. Wordsworth all the main elements constituting what might be called the academical Rishi. Nor, must one omit to note in this connection the active kindness which helped poor, but deserving, students with the means to complete their collegiate courses. It is this group of qualities which warms the feeling of intellectual respect for Mr. Wordsworth with the fire of moral reverence and humanises it by reminiscences of good nature and kindliness. After the separations which necessarily appertain to college life, Mr. Wordsworth used sometimes to meet his old pupils, and often hold correspondence with them, a privilege of no slight value.

The career of such a scholar necessarily presents but few incidents that attract the notice of the general public. Even Mr. Wordsworth's activity at the University which has been both long-continued and most valuable and which may be said to have been more open to the public gaze than his usual collegiate work, has not in consequence of the fitful nature of the public interest in educational matters, been quite so familiar to people as it might have been. Mr. Wordsworth has, however, been sometimes drawn out of the quiet of the academy into the arena of political and social discussion. When he has appeared there, he has uniformly done so, for the purpose of raising the discussion out of the deep ruts into which it is apt to be carried by those who speak or write without the command of a well thought out set of opinions based on philosophic and historic study. It is enough to allude to the famous letters on the great Franco-German war, on the study of the Indian Vernaculars at our University, or on the application of the orthodox doctrines of Free Trade to Indian circumstances and conditions. A somewhat more detailed reference, however, is due to the lecture on Buddhism in Thibet, a lecture which though not political, attracted such crowds to the Framji Cowasji Institute that there was not an inch of standing ground left unoccupied. The analogies drawn in the lecture between the history of Buddhism and that of Christianity, necessarily gave offence to all who think a comparison between Christianity and such a "Heathen" system as Buddhism is degrading to the former; and to those who on political grounds cannot permit anything connected with themselves to be spoken of in the historical spirit appropriate to lesser mortals. No one need not be surprised at the "fluttering of the dovecot" consequent on Mr. Wordsworth's lecture. A similar "flutter" on the other side was created by his eloquent minute on the Rakhmabai case, when the vials of wrath were poured upon Mr. Wordsworth's devoted head by the reactionaries in the Hindu community. More recently he undertook the task of the philosophic politician in the midst of the spouters of hand-to-mouth politics, and essayed to bring down to a sober level the airy aspirations of educated Indians, with which in their reasonable forms he has never concealed his hearty sympathy, even in the midst of much obloquy and misunderstanding. It is satisfactory to think, that at the close of his career, these misunderstandings have been brushed away by the highest and most impartial authority in the Presidency. In the excellently conceived address of Lord Harris, as Chancellor of our University, Mr. Wordsworth was warmly congratulated on the number of loyal citizens and officials whom his academical labours had trained up for the benefit of the State.

In bidding Mr. Wordsworth farewell, one necessarily recurs to thoughts touching the great work that Great Britain has to do and is doing in this country. The intellectual emancipation and the moral elevation and the consequent political and social improvement of a whole continent and its teeming millions that is the task that lies before Britain. No candid man among these millions themselves who has learnt to understand public affairs, will deny that Britain is fulfilling her great task with a power and a will that must do her credit for all time. Occasional lapses from the straight path, and the high tone doubtless do occur. But the direction and the spirit, taken as a whole, are not to be mistaken. In this great work Mr. Wordsworth has had a share, and it has been no inconsiderable share. That combination of intellectual excellence, moral power, and warmth of sympathy, which has been conspicuous in Mr. Wordsworth, may fairly be trusted, if rendered available in this country in sufficient measure, to perceptibly hasten our progress to the desired goal.

WHATEVER may the result of the somewhat forlorn petition which the defeated candidate has declared his intention to present, the return of Sir J. Pope Hennessey to Parliament as the result of the polling in North Kilkenny must add considerably to the difficulties which beset Mr. Parnell's desperate endeavour to maintain his position as chief. Waverers will be influenced by the defeat of his candidate by a majority of 1,147 votes. But even more important is the fact that Sir J. Pope Hennessey being once more in Parliament, with a considerable reputation as an administrator and a statesman, may be accepted as an influential successor to Mr. Parnell. The different sections of the Parliamentary Party will find it expedient to avoid the friction arising from the personal jealousies and rivalries which would not improbably arise if the chairman were to be chosen from amongst those who have taken a prominent part in the struggles of the last ten years. Mr. Justin McCarthy is a historian and literateur rather than a Party leader, and his temporary elevation to the position from which Mr. Parnell is to be ejected, is apparently due to the class of considerations which influenced M. Thiers to decide for the Republic as "that which divides us least." Mr. Parnell would scarcely regard Mr. McCarthy as a dangerous antagonist in the fight for mastery; in Sir John Pope Hennessey he would find a foeman worthy of his steel, who would take a great deal of beating, and would perhaps, as Mr. Clifford Lloyd and many others have found to their cost, prove the stronger in the end. In any case neither the majority of the Irish Parliamentary Party, nor the Gladstonian Liberals, are as yet disembarrassed of Mr. Parnell. The cry of priestly dictation and undue influence in the recent election is one of proved efficacy in Irish electoral campaigns. Mr. Parnell successfully contested Cork when all the priests, with the solitary exception of one curate, vehemently opposed him. The formula "No Priests in Politics" is familar to Irish voters, who have been assiduously taught to attribute to intriguers at Rome any clerical intervention which does not square with the popular view of the fitness of things. Apart from this aspect of the matter, which must not be lost sight of in speculating on the speedy extinction of Mr. Parnell as the head of a Party, it is of some interest to note that the citizens of Kilkenny were strong upon the side of Mr. Vincent Scully, the Parnellite candidate, while the majority for Sir John Pope Hennessey came from the outlying villages. A cleavage between the town population and that of the rural districts has been expected for some time, and appears to have now declared itself. The Belfast division, represented by Mr. Sexton, has declared to the consternation of that gentleman, that they will accept no leader but Mr. Parnell—a declaration so unequivocal that Mr. Sexton stated that he will forthwith apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. The popular voice in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick has also declared for Mr. Parnell. It seems probable that the urban population will in the main be on one side in this question, and the rural population on the other. If this proves to be the case there will be two Irish Parties in the House of Commons, the one, possibly under Sir Pope Hennessey, in alliance with Mr. Gladstone, and the other led by Mr. Parnell, playing the *role* of austere independence of both the great English Parties, but inevitably tending to support the Ministry against Mr. Gladstone. The complications which may thus arise at a critical moment may prove very interesting. The conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. W. O'Brien in Paris is not expected to bring about the "re-union" of the Party; Mr. Justin McCarthy, who says this, does not speak now of forcing Mr. Parnell to retire; he confines his forecast to a reference to the gloomy prospects of a failure to reunite the divided ranks.

THE report on the first half-year's working of the Imperial Bank of Persia which was presented to the shareholders at the first ordinary general meeting a few days ago, is of a character that both directors and shareholders are to be congratulated upon. There is mercantile integrity after all in Persia and the advantages offered by the establishment of the Bank have been fully appreciated by the trading community. Though the Bank was only incorporated by Royal Charter in 1889 it has already branches at Bagdad, Bushire, Busreh, Ispahan, Kirmanshah, Meshed, Resht, Shiraz, and Tabriz. In its establishment the directors acknowledge the great interest manifested by the Shah who has graciously extended the fullest privileges to its chief officers and while the high Officers of State have also rendered cordial assistance, the result being that satisfactory relations have been established with the Imperial authorities throughout the empire. The report shows that since the commencement of business, the net profits, after paying all charges, deducting interest and writing off a sum amounting to about £5,000 from the purchase price of the New Oriental Bank, amount to £67,863. From this deductions have to be made towards the amount due to the Persian Government under the concession and for income-tax, the balance being £62,248. Out of this sum on the recommendation of the directors a dividend of ten shillings and four pence per share, the equivalent of eight per cent. per annum on the capital paid up. A balance of £10,582, is carried forward. During the half-year the Bank received in cash as part consideration for the sale of its mining rights, the sum of £150,000, of which sum a hundred thousand pounds has been placed to the credit of a Reserve Fund, the balance being placed to the credit of a special fund for equalisation of dividends. Since the negociations for the sale of the mining rights comprised in the concession, it appears, it has been found necessary to make some modification as regards that part of the purchase consideration met by the allotment of fully paid shares in the Mining Rights Corporation, but the alteration will not affect the cash payment of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds at all. These fully paid shares, it is considered, will become an important asset of the Bank. Altogether the prospects of the Corporation judging by the progress already made are bright. Not only is the Bank likely to prove of infinite value to Persian commerce but to be also a sound and profitable undertaking.

OUR usual summary of news of the day will be found on page (6.)

THE appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, LL.D., as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay is gazetted.

THE following appointments to the Bombay Rifle Volunteers are gazetted:—Mr. R. G. Walton to be Captain; Mr. J. W. Smith, Lieutenant; and Mr. S. Tomlinson to be Second Lieutenant.

THE Rev. A. Y. Browne, M. A., is to officiate as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, vice the Rev. P. R. Harrison, officiating chaplain of Poona.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, B. A., will attend the Bishop of Bombay as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's visit to Abu.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Colonel Portman, the following promotions are made in the Police Department:—Mr. H. Scannell to be first grade superintendent; Major Macpherson, second grade; Mr. H. M. Gibbs, third grade; Mr. Cotgrave, fourth grade; Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai, fifth grade; Mr. R. Mac Tier, first grade assistant; and Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, second grade assistant.

MR. R. KNIGHT has been gazetted Assistant Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Sorabjee P. Pestonjee, Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar and Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Assistant Collector of Nasik.

MR. J. R. MIDDLETON, C.S., has been allowed to resign the service.

MR. A. DALZELL, Assistant Deccan Revenue Survey, has been granted six months' leave.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C. S., has been appointed Assistant Political Agent for the Surgana State.

AT the request of several influential voters of the Fort Ward, Dr. N. N. Katrak has come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Corporation rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. E. F. Underwood, and has, we hear, already secured a large number of votes.

LIEUT. A. K. [illegible], Connaught Rangers, has been [illegible] as sub. pro tem. A.-D.-C. to the Resident at Aden.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gill landed at Boulogne to-day. Mr. Justin McCarthy is already there.

Mr. Parnell will meet Mr. O'Brien in a few days in Paris.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, who was interviewed yesterday, said the action the Anti-Parnellites will take depends on the result of the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien, but he believed that the reunion of the Party was impossible.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The strike on the Scotch Railways is causing an immense block of passenger and goods traffic, and the cities in Scotland are suffering from scarcity of food and coals in consequence.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

It is much feared that if the strike in Scotland continues there will be a total cessation of labour there before the end of the week.

The miners will soon have to stop work, the coal mine owners being unable to obtain waggons to transport their coals.

DR. KOCH'S CURE.

BERLIN, DEC. 24.

The transfer of Dr. Koch's lymph-making establishment to the State is nearly arranged. Dr. Koch receives one million marks down and another million from the yearly profits on the sale of the lymph.

A RUSSIAN DENIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 25.

It is denied here that the Province of Shensi in North China has been open to Russian trade.

NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

Canon Gregory has been appointed Dean of St. Paul's.

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gill have arrived at Boulogne and proceeded to Paris last night.

Mr. Parnell has left Kilkenny for London and goes to Paris probably next Monday. He complains of the prominent part taken by the priests in the Kilkenny election, which he says he will do his utmost to invalidate.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

The Scotch railway strikes now number nine thousand.

Many Scotch factories are closing for the want of fuel.

OBITUARY.

The Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Archbishop of York, is dead.

THE CALCUTTA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition will open on the 31st instant.

THE COMMAND OF THE 44TH GURKHAS.

Major Ridgeway, V. C., lately officiating Assistant Quarter-Master General at Army Head-Quarters, takes the command of the 44th Gurkhas Light Infantry, at Hullong, on 1st January.

A MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A Mahomedan Educational Conference will be opened at Allahabad on next Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, six hundred members are expected to attend. Sirdar Mahomed Hayat Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., will be president, Sir Syed Ahmed, secretary, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, will represent the Government of the Nizam. A paper on technical education, by Sir Syed Ahmed, will be read.

THE BELASPUR-KUTNI SECTION.

The Branch Line of 197 miles from Belaspur to Kutni, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, was completed on the 23rd instant. The construction trains are now running, and the section will be opened for traffic as soon as Government inspection has been made.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Government of India have communicated to the Secretary of State their intention to construct a line from Mogal Serai to Palamow for the utilisation of the Daltongunge Coal Fields. Report gives it to be the best coal in India. The Secretary of State for India has invited several railway projectors for realising the Chittagong-Assam scheme to submit fresh offers of negotiations with the India Office, having been in desultory operation for two or three years with more than one of them.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, has been appointed as Political Agent, Bikanir.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite assumes the charge of Agent to the Governor-Generalship, Central India, immediately.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, Central India Horse, has been appointed Chief Staff Officer with the Czarewitch during the latter's tour in India.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, 1st Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Political Agent, third class.

Mr. P. G. Melitus has been appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department, to the Government of India.

The services of Major J. A. Sadler have been replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department and that of Surgeon F. J. Drury, Civil Surgeon, Bekul, at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Captain E. S. Hastings and Lieutenant H. D. Daly, both of the Burma Police, have been ordered to return to regular military duty.

Rev. W. J. Burdett, Senior Chaplain, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain W. V. Constable, R.E., has returned from furlough, and is attached to the office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 26.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major C. O. Nicholettts, Second-in-Command, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be officiating Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Malegaon, to general duty, Mhow.

Surgeon-Major A. Harding, Medical Staff, on general duty, Mhow District, is transferred to general duty, Poona District.

The following memorandum, issued by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, Horse Guards, of the 7th October last, is published for information and guidance, *viz.* :—"It having come to the knowledge of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that in some regimental districts Commanding Officers are in the habit of withholding the final approval of boys duly enlisted, it is to be understood that the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army provide for no period of probation in case of boys, and that the procedure on their enlistment should be the same as that of all other recruits."

The leave granted to Captain Yates, Staff Corps, 29th Bombay Infantry, in Army Orders Nos. 517 and 569, is hereby cancelled.

Captain [illegible], Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England pending his retirement.

THE CZAREWITCH ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, DEC. 26.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch and party arrived in Camp at Roza to-day, at about half-past one from Nandgaon, which they reached at 6 45 this morning. They were met at Nandgaon by Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector-General of H.H. the Nizam's Police, Mr. Stevenson, Detective Assistant, Mr. Porteous, Collector, Nasik, in whose district the station is, Mr. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, and Ray Murlidhar, Talookdar of Aurangabad. After an hour's halt for chota hazri at the station, which was prettily decorated, the Imperial party drove off, the Nizam's officials taking them in charge. The first twelve miles of the route is in British territory. The Czarewitch and suite were driven in two four-horse drags, horsed by picked Walers and Persians of the Contingent Artillery, four relays being provided along the forty-four miles of road. An escort of eight mounted police accompanied, and all along the road the Nizam's police and village watchmen were posted. The baggage and attendants followed in thirty tongas, for the horsing of which extensive preparations were made. No fewer than three hundred pairs of ponies being picketed along the road. The camp was pitched at Roza just above the precipitous Ellora Ghaut, where elaborate preparations had been made by Mr. A. H. Stevens, Staff Officer to his Excellency the Minster. The plateau forms an ideal camping ground with the caves in the scarp of the rock beneath, and here and there on the rolling upland graceful tombs and other specimens of Mussalman architecture, affording suggestions of the sacred city of Roza, which is hidden on the other side of the hill. The camp were grouped around the Nizam's bungalow, one wing of which was converted into a dining-room and the other into handsomely furnished drawing-room. There were about thirty tents with two *shamianahs*, those for the Czarewitch and party being confined within the compound, over which a watch and ward was kept by the guard of the Hyderabad Contingent infantry; tents of the Nizam's representatives and visitors continuing here beyond the wall, and a cordon of the Nizam's police stretching around the outer limits. A guard-of-honour of 150 Hyderabad Contingent infantry, under the command of Captain Plomer, was drawn up at the entramce camp, and received his Imperial Highness with a royal salute, the band playing the Russian National Anthem. The Czarewitch, Prince George, and Sir Donald Wallace had alighted near the Ellora village, and did the steep ascent of Roza Ghaut on horseback. Entering the camp he was met by the representatives of his Highness the Nizam, the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur, Revenue Minister, whose rank, not only as the brother-in-law of the Nizam, but as one of the chief hereditary nobles, marked him out as peculiarly fitted for the function. With him was his son, the young Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, and Nawab Fateh Nawaz-Jung, Home Secretary. A large suite, whose gay uniforms lent picturesque brilliance to the scene being in attendance on them. The local administration was represented by the Soubedar of the Western Division, Nawab Mooktadir Jung; there were also present Captain Sorell, commanding the station at Aurangabad, Lieutenant Mullaby, 5th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenant Langhorne, R. A., and Dr. Greany, Hyderabad Contingent, in medical charge of the camp. At sunset a visit was paid to the tomb of Aurangzebe at Roza. To-morrow Ellora Caves and Daulatabad Fort will be visited, and the programme includes a couple of days' shooting, the visit to the Ajunta being abandoned. On Monday the Czarewitch and a small party shoot in the neighbourhood of Diagaon. The Party will start on the 30th for Bombay.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this afternoon.

The M. M. Labourdonnais left here at 10 p.m., for Bombay via Kurrachee.

The steamer Ava left here at 1 p.m. for Zanzibar, &c.

HONGKONG, DEC. 25.

The P and O Company's s s Teheran Extra left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, DEC. 25.

The P and O Company's s s Thames left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P and O Company's s s Venetia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 6th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 25th inst.

COLOMBO, DEC. 25.

The P and O Company's s s Mirzapore with China and Australian Mails left here for Bombay to-day at 10 a.m.

ADEN, DEC. 25.

The P and O Company's s s Clyde, with homeward Indian Mails of 20th December, arrived here at noon to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.........	37,000	bales.
" " " Surats.........	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	87,000	"
" " " Surats.........	nil	
" " Stock of Cotton	8,74,000	"
" " " Surats.........	1,65,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollerah ....4 1-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Capt. W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Major Price
Miss Marsland
Miss Barnes
Mr and Mrs Rogers and infant
Mr T E Ellison
Mr and Mrs Williamson and infant
Miss Vivian
Mr and Mrs Ness and infant
Miss and Master Ness
Captain Twiner

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Stace Dyer
Mr A Williams
Professor W Wordsworth
Colonel Twemlow
Mr Stutz
Mr Bobrowski

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Dankes, 2 children and nurse
Mr and Mrs P Scott and children
Mr T G Kearsing
Dr T D C Hawkins
Mr C Fitch
Mr Garbett
Captain and Mrs Campbell and infant

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr O F Von Rhein
Mr Oberkamft
Mr and Mrs Falconer
2 Misses Falconer and Master Falconer.

FOR ADEN.—Lieut De Winton

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvery, 3rd January 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr F Henvey, Miss Howlett, Miss Graham, Mr H G Gibson, Mr R H Tickell, Mr A R M Simkins, and Mr J Croke.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W Riddell, Mr A E Clementson, Mr A H Diack, Mr D G McLeod, Mr L Macfarlane, and Mr L P Shirres.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th January 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W Maling Grant, Mr and Mrs Santeenars and Mr T A Reed.

FOR MARSEILLES—Major Proudfoot, Mr J L Pigot and Mr F Henvey.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Chas Woodman, Mrs Woodman, Mrs M E Cook, Mrs C S Judson, Mr A C Mason, Mr C J Reeves, Mr John Greenwood, Revd J W Greenwood, Mr Isaac Cook, Mr Carroll Watson, Col C R Warner, Mr J O Hutchinson, Mr W H H King, and Mr and Mrs Hoyt.

FOR ADEN.—Miss Denman.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, on 17th January 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Mr R T Mallet and Dr Yeld.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major J A Miley.

FOR ISMAILIA—Genl Ferscuden.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, on 24th January 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D Fuchs and Mr W Berkmyre.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr F Burr, Mr H Burr, Mr G W Taylor, Mr H W Carlton, Mr W Griffiths, Mr H Vincent, Mr F M Ziegher, Mr C W Ziegher, Mrs R J Cory and Miss Cory.

WRITING of the new Governor of Madras the *Pioneer* says :—People who know him say also that personally he is a pleasant fellow. He has besides a charming and accomplished wife, who was at Simla, by the way, with her husband some five years ago. And loving and always longing for life in a warm climate, she will be well suited at Madras. One little domestic episode of the Venlocks' life is so familiar to London society that a passing notice of it may be permitted here. Two ladies, Lady Venlock and Lady De Vesciwero, married on the same day and first became mothers after seventeen years, within a short period of each other.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, DEC. 5.

THERE is an all-sufficing variety in the figures that appeared this week in the panorama of London life. On Saturday last General Booth appeared in his usual red uniform, under a black braided coat, before a very smart audience gathered at Mr. Haweis, second "at home" in the drawing-room of the Queen's House, Chelsea Embankment, to listen to the details of his scheme for the reformation of Darkest England. He pleaded that the people, however criminal, still needed, bread and clothes and shelter—but above all needed he would go further and say religion. It was of no use to change a man's surroundings if you did not change the man. Among his auditors were the Earl of Meath, Lord Greenock, the Countess of Rothes, Lady Dorothy Neville, Lady Haliburton, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Lady Wentworth, Lady Mary Leslie, Lady Galsworthy, and other shining lights of the social firmament, as well as stars from the bench, the bar, and the ministry, religious and political. The stage also in the person of Mr. Augustus Harris has inclined its ear to General Booth's call, and he has been offered the loan of Drury Lane Theatre for a benefit in support of the scheme provided that the fund be vested in trustees.

⁂

In another quarter of London on the same day, another scheme of regeneration was propounded by Dr. Martineau and Mrs. Humphrey Ward. It was the beginning of the Elsmere movement, at University Hall, which was formally celebrated at the meeting on Saturday, at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street. The Rev. Stopford Brooke took the chair, and told how the movement had sprung out of the extraordinary popularity, which had attended Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere." Apart from its literary merits, he said, that book was of importance because it voiced the aspirations of thousands who could find no home in orthodoxy on the one side and in scientific agnosticism on the other. Obscure distress was far more widely spread than the orthodox or agnostic thought among those who had thrown away the crutch of a peculiar inspiration of the Bible. Robert Elsmere had revealed the public misery. For the promoters of the Hall neither Biblical inspirations nor miracles had any existence. What remained ? The fatherhood of God and the Divine childhood of mankind together with personal love and reverence for the Christ just as for any other man. The social movement was everywhere but with them, it was to go hand in hand with liberalism in religion ; but there was to be a religious and not an anti-religious basis.

⁂

Mrs. Ward strongly condemmed the idea which had got abroad that they were imitating a new religious sect—they were on the contrary workin now on the very lines that carried them back to the foundations of Christianity, and their position was the same that was held by a number of scholars both in England and Germany. The device of the Hall was "The service of man is the service of God." There would be free theological discussion at the Hall—from the residents of which no pledge was exacted—and to save people from formalism there was a social educational labour. Religious education in England was now in a most unsatisfactory state. It was no wonder that the children of parents who stood aloof from churches in which they did not believe grew up sceptics. The forward movement Mrs. Ward prophesied would be extended even beyond London. Among the poor who had already received popular scientific teaching and in consequence were agnostics, a great deal of the work would be done. The Hall was not unitarian, nor that of any body of specially-organized Christians but represented a school of thought. Mrs. Ward read her paper in a clear pleasant voice—it was a clever essay on theological evolution in these latter days, but it seemed to want practical applicability to the necessities of the age. Dr. Martineau, the eighty-five year old controversialist, spoke of his recollection of the beginning of Sunday Schools, and how it was some time before it was recognized that to teach the three Rs as well as the catechism was not a desecration of the Lord's Day as Sunday was then called. He insisted that the absolute fixity of truth, as taught by the various churches and sects, was a fiction and a theory that did not work in this world. One phase of the new movement would be to offer a religious guidance, which would not be bound fast by creeds and catechisms, but which should be ever ready to receive newer truth. Dr. Martineau suggested that the Hall should be a Sunday College for young people from the shops and others but partially educated.

⁂

The Warden-Elect, Mr. Wicksteed, spoke of the social scope of the movement—the two most potent factors in human nature, he said, being on the authority of Professor Marshall, the religious and the economic, which interpenetrated each other more and more, and it was the purpose of the Hall, to show that they were one and indivisible. Biblical criticism would be of use, he said, at the Hall in defending the grand old Biblical literature from the treatment it received from Secularists who studied it in search of its defects not its virtues. Mr. Andrew Lang is not in accord with the supporters of the New University movement in appreciation of Robert Elsmere. In reveiwing the literature of the last twenty years, he awards the palm in the line of fiction to Mr. Louis R. Stevenson. Mrs. Ward's story and its numerous imitations he describes as tract-novels that flourish and are soon forgotten. But of what account have prophets ever been who raise up their voice in their own country ?

⁂

Rhoda Broughton's picturesque old home, in Holywell, Oxford, is coming down to give place to Manchester New College, and Miss Broughton's tall figure will be missed from the social gatherings as she will live in future with her sister in Richmond. According to *Woman* there is a tradition among Oxford under-graduates that she was once engaged to the master, but that is probably a romance of the nature that is developed in the student imagination, and has no foundation in fact. It is true, however, that the publication of Belinda, in which the characters are unmistakably protraits, with the faults and foibles unsparingly accentuated, was a great shock to the university men and women with whom she had associated for years on very friendly terms. In the sorrow of parting all this unpleasantness is forgotten, and Miss Broughton's departure is a source of general regret in Oxford.

⁂

Another of the week's striking figures is Lady Frederick Cavendish, who lectured on Sunday about South Africa, at the Finsbury Polytechnic. Lady Frederick's account of her life in her brother's four-roomed parsonage, at Kimberly, was given in a very bright chatty manner, and the tale of the two old Chiefs of Matabeland, who were sent over to England to bring their king irrefutable proof of the existence of a great white Queen, who could befriend them, was charmingly told. Partly through Lady Frederick Cavendish's interest they were admitted to Windsor and they returned to their native land full of wonder at the white Queen's splendour, and especially at the parade of the Life-guards which they could hardly be persuaded were soldiers not stiff automata. But among the week's notabilities few have been greeted with the absorbing interest evinced towards the woman, who has made herself so unpleasantly remarkable in Marylebone Court House. What rushing and crushing there has been to look at the twenty-three years old murderess, whose love was so strong that it overcame every thing in the effort to be supreme. The interest in Parnell, in Booth, Martineau, or even in the Lord Mayor supping with the St. Giles Thieves was as nothing to it. Truly the taste of the forward Londoner is remarkable ?

⁂

It does not perhaps really mitigate our worries to know that other people are also suffering, but it is a consolation to selfish humanity—a poor one no doubt but still not to be despised—to know that we have not been specially singled out as victims of the spleen of those who rule our destinies. Though it does not lessen the irritation of the measle rash on Miss A.'s face, it is unspeakably consoling to her to know that Miss D. too is looking her worst under a similar infliction. And the same exquisite sympathy pervades the souls of male humanity. Mr. C. does not actually rejoice at a fellow-creature's suffering, but when he hears that his friend D. is a pitiable object under a seizure of "la grippe," his own snorts and wheezes and snuffles, instead of utterly depressing him, have a new beauty and interest for the sake of the comparison of symptoms they will afford when he and D. next meet. It is a similar delight to Londoners to find that Paris with all its charms is a victim to the slowness of the road contractor. It appears that even Elysian fields occasionally require repairs, and the snail-like progress of those who undertake to execute them has driven all Paris frantic. Henriot in his *Semaine Comique* illustrates how the passers-by in their eagerness to hasten the repair of the bouleversement of their streets, burden themselves with paving stones. It is an idea for our County Council. If some prominent philanthropist, General Booth, or the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes could be inveigled into forming a society for the rapid repair of roads by bands of volunteer ladies and gentlemen what a boon it would be to those who go down to the city in 'busses, and are delayed indefinitely in consequence of the eruptions caused by bursting water mains, laying of electric wires, or the hundred and one hidden dangers of subterranean London.

⁂

To return to Paris gossip, Madame la Comtesse de Mercy Argentau who has just died was not only politically famous through her grand-parents' connection with the history of the Revolution, but socially distinguished as one of the noticeable grandes dames of Parisian high life. Cabanel painted her—a striking blonde beauty with the fair ruddiness of the Venetian belles. Both painter and model have now passed away behind the great drop-scene that hides from this world's eyes the secrets of the mysterious green room beyond.

H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH'S TOU IN INDIA.

ON Christmas Day, the Czarewitch made good use of his time in going privately through the native quarters of the city, and was thereby enabled to see the inhabitants at their usual avocations. At 10 a.m., his Imperial Highness, accompanied by Prince George of Greece and General Prince Bariatinsky, left Government House in an ordinary carriage and pair for the Apollo Bunder, where they embarked for the Russian man-of-war now in the harbour. The party returned to Malabar Point about half-past 1 p.m. At 4 p. m., the Czarewitch, accompanied by Prince George and Lord Harris, with two members of the Russian party in another carriage, starting from Government House, passed over the Frere Bridge, and by the New Foras Road proceeded to the stables of Oomar Jumal, horse-dealer, where they inspected several horses. After being presented with *attar*, they proceeded up the Duncan Road, and turned into the Erskine or Null Bazaar Road, and passing through Bhendy Bazaar drove on to Pydhonie, the Marwaree Bazaar, Carnac Road, the Money School, and thence to the cricket-ground on the Esplanade. On their way back, the party proceeded along the Kalbadevi Road on to Bhooleshwur, past Coombarwadda, then into the Girgaum Back Road, and further on into the Charni Road. At the "Allbless Baug," the party halted a few minutes to witness a Parsee marriage procession, and then drawing along the Queen's Road, and the upper road by the police chowkey reached Government House, about 6 p.m. The party were in plain clothes and drove in ordinary carriages, and few of the citizens were aware that the Czarewitch had been in their midst during the day. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the head of the detective police, and Inspector Morarrao, drove with the party in the morning ; and the Khan Bahadoor and Subedar Dajee Gungajee in the evening. The police officers were in disguise and followed in a hack victoria ; and their arrangements were cleverly made with a view to preclude the collection of people in crowds along the thoroughfares through which the Czarewitch passed.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The departure of the Czarewitch's party for Nandgaon was timed to take place at 10 p.m. on Christmas Day, but the special train conveying them did not start until twenty miuutes later. Although the departure was a private one, and the arrangements made at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and his assistant Mr. Jeffries, to prevent any crowding, were admirably carried out, there was an unusual scene of excitement everywhere at the station. Mr. E. W. Keily, the Passenger Superintendent, and Mr. W. H. Middleton, District Trafic Superintendent, had been hard at work, and all their instructions were ably executed by Mr. Ryan, the Station Master. Sowars of the Mounted Police, and a detachment of police on foot kept in order the large crowds that had assembled in the roads near the station. At 10 15 p. m. the Czarewitch's party drove up to the station. In the first carriage came the Czarewitch, Lord Harris, and an officer of the Czarewitch; in the second were Prince George and General Prince Bariatinsky ; while in the other carriages came his Excellency M. Onou, Prince Obolensky, Prince Oukhomsky, and others. The party were received in the station porchway by General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, Major Sawyer, Colonel Wilson, Colonel Gerrard, and Mr. Scannell. Among others present were Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and Rissaldar-Major Roopsing, native Aide-de-Camp to the Governor. Scarlet cloth was spread on the floor from the landing to the railway carriages. The Czarewitch shook hands with several officers of the Russian men-of-war and others who were drawn up in the passage through the first-class ticket-office. Moving on to the platform, the Czarewitch conversed with Lord Harris and some of the Russian officers until all the arrangements for the starting of the special train were completed. It may be mentioned that both the Czarewitch and Prince George speak English and French. At 10-20 p.m., the signal was given, and the train steamed out, the Czarewitch and Prince George waving their parting compliments to those who had assembled to honour them. The carriages were arranged in the following order :—

In the first saloon were the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece with a European servant. In the second saloon were Prince Bariatinsky and his Excellency M. Onou with a European servant. In a first-class carriage were Prince Obolensky and Prince Oukhomsky, and in another compartment were Dr. Rambach and M. Gritzenko. In another first-class carriage were Prince Kochubey and Captain Walkoff ; and in another compartment were Colonel Gerard and an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor. In another first-class carriage were Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace and Mr. A. H. Hardinge ; and in another compartment were Captain H. M. Grover and Lieutenant A. Newnham. In another carriage were Mr. Scannell, two native officers of the Central India Horse, and Moonshee Ayiyadin. A second-class carriage accommodated five European servants and four orderlies, and two third-class carriages about twenty servants and other servants of the mess contractor.

Mr. Scannell and Mr. Jeffries accompanied the train as far as Nandgaon, while Colonel Gerard and his officers were to accompany the Czarewitch throughout his Indian tour.

The special train was timed to reach Wasind about midnight, Kassara at 1-30 a.m, on Friday, Igapuri at 2-36 a.m., Nassik at 4-16 a.m., Munmar at 6 a.m., and Nandgaon at 6-45 a.m.

THE TOUR.

As his Imperial Highness remained in Bombay a day longer than he originally intended, an alteration had to be made in yesterday's arrangements in order that the programme for the following days would not be thrown into disorder. It had been arranged that six days would be spent in a most interesting corner of H. H. the Nizam's dominions, and with their customary liberality when any notability visits the State of Hyderabad the Nizam's Government made the most extensive and complete preparations for the Czarewitch's entertainment. An elaborate programme was carefully planned out, so that during the short time he will be the guest of the Nizam, he will be taken over a large tract of ground, seeing some of the most wonderful sights that are to be seen in the Hyderabad State. Instead of visiting *en route* Poona, the Karli Caves, his Imperial Highness's special train on leaving Bombay on Thursday night ran straight, stopping neither at Lanowli nor Poona. Yesterday morning at six he was expected to reach Nandgaon. Having breakfasted at the station the party was to leave Naadgaon and drive, escorted by a detachment of H. H. the Nizam's mounted police, in brakes and tongas to H. H. the Nizam's Moglai village, Roza, a distance of forty-four miles. After luncheon they would have a tour through the town, see what was to be seen there, and then visit the tombs of Aurungzebe, and view, amongst other interesting sights, the famous stone chains, which, hewn out of the solid rock, hang from the roof of one of the interesting caverns. This morning a more minute inspection will be made of the Ellora Caves in which breakfast will be served. There is much to see at Ellora, there being nearly forty large caves, Buddhist, Brahmin, and Jains, so that his Imperial Highness will have no lack of interesting sights at the commencement of his tour. The Caves which are cut in the way of daloidal trap rock extent about a mile and a half along the scarp of the hill. He will see the Dherwara Cave, the oldest and most interesting from the quaint sculpture work to be found in it. He will see the "Court of India," in which are two mosaical stone pillars, and which not being generally known, usually escape the notice of sight-seers. The night will be spent at Roza, and to-morrow the tourists will set off for Dowlatabad Fort, where the morning will be spent. Roza will be reached again in time for breakfast, after which his Imperial Highness and party will re-enter their tongas and return to Nandgaon, where dinner will be served. All will then enter the special train, which will be in waiting in a siding, and sleep there. At 3-30 on Monday morning the train will proceed on its journey to Pachora, the nearest station, for the famous Ajunta Caves, which will be reached about six o'clock. Then follows another long drive, for it is thirty miles to Furdapur, the village from which the fine old rock temples are visited. If time is available his Imperial Highness may get a general view of the Caves that evening, but on Tuesday morning they will be visited and more carefully inspected, their points of interest and history being explained to the guests. After breakfast they will start on their return journey to Pachora, and after dinner will sleep in the train or in the tents close by the station. This will practically complete the short tour in the State of Hyderabad, for on Wednesday the special train will convey his Imperial Highness and party back to Bombay, which should be reached shortly before seven o'clock. But the stay in Bombay will be very brief. Dinner will be provided for H. I. H. and party at Victoria Terminus, after which they will be driven over to the Grant Road from which station a special train will leave at ten o'clock for Ahmedabad.

His Imperial Highness will be met at Ahmedabad on the morning of the 1st January by H. E. the Governor who went there on a shooting excursion on the night of Thursday last. As, however, the day is a public holiday the arrival will be considered a private one, and the customary guard-of honour will be dispensed with, although, in company with H. E. the Governor, Mr. James, Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Political Department, the officer commanding the station, the Collectors, and all heads of offices in Ahmedabad will be present at the station to receive his Imperial Highness on arrival. A camp will be prepared for the distinguished party while they are the guests of the Governor at Ahmedabad, and during the two days they remain there they will visit the numerous fine mosques and [illegible] of the Mahomedan King of Guzerat, for which the ancient city of Ahmedshah is famous. From Ahmedabad on the evening of the 2nd H. I. H. will depart in State, and will receive all the honours due him. All officials will turn out at the station ; there will also be a European guard-of-honour, composed, in all probability, of a detachment of the Gloster Regiment ; and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired as he leaves Ahmedabad and Bombay Presidency.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch will now become the guest of H. E. the Viceroy. A journey of 282 miles will bring him to Jodhpore on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd, at eight o'clock. At Jodhpore, the capital of Marwar, there being much of interest, a stay of nearly two days will be made, and Ajmere will be reached on the morning of the 5th. Here his Imperial Highness will find much to wonder at, in the fine lofty gateways in the wall that surrounds the city, being, as they are, of very great architectural beauty. He will also have an opportunity of seeing at Mayo College how the sons of Native Princes are educated. Two days will be spent at Jeypore, which is said to be the most beautiful city in India. Arriving there on the morning of the 7th January, he will, after breakfasting be conducted through the town, driving, in all probability, through the fine main street, which is two miles in length, to the palace gardens, which occupy a large square in the very heart of the city. In the palace he will be shown the beautiful Dewani Khas, or hall of audience, which is entirely built of white marble, and unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any piece of architecture of the kind in India. On the second day of his stay in Jeypore, a visit may be paid to the ruined city of Amber, now uninhabited except by Hindu fakirs, and if, he is taken to the great palace at Amber, which stands on the margin of the lake, he will see one of the grandest sights in all India. On the hill above the palace is the zenana, and higher again the huge gloomy castle with its lofty towers. At Amber, if he chooses, H. I. H. may get his first experience of elephant riding. Two more days will be spent in visiting Ulwar, where the city palace, the ancient fortress, and H. H. the Maharaja's stud farm will claim the attention of the distinguished visitors. This brings them to the night of the 10th of January, at 11-30 on which night they will leave Ulwar for Delhi, known as the city of eleven gates. It will be impossible in the two days at their disposal, to see all worth seeing in a city of such historical interest as Delhi, so that until the night of the 12th, when they leave for Lahore, their time will be fully occupied.

Arriving at Lahore, the chief city of the Punjab, on the morning of the 13th the party will be first driven to the Fort. There they will see the ancient Palace of Runjeetsingh, some parts of the ruins of which bear evidence of the great beauty that must at one time have characterised the whole. Next they will be taken to see the Great Padshah Mosque, which is believed to have been built by Aurunzebe. Wuzeer Khan's Mosque, and the Sonora Mosque will also be viewed in passing. Then they will drive through town to Government House, where lunch will be in readiness. After refreshing his Imperial Highness will drive round the military station of Mean Mir to the race-course, where he will be entertained to an exhibition of tent-pegging. In the evening there will be a dinner and dance at Government House. It was stated before H. I. H. the Czarewitch came to India, that he would not take part in any shooting expedition. At Lahore he will. The whole of the 14th of January is to be spent in shooting. The shooting party will set out early in the morning from Meean Mir to Changa Manga, a drive of nearly two hours, and after an early breakfast they will start out with their guns. If good sport is found, as in all likelihood it will, they will remain there all day till five in the evening when they will return to Lahore. Then a dinner party will be followed by a conversazione, at Montgomery Hall. This will conclude, what will in all probability will be, one of the most enjoyable parts of H. I. H. the Czarewitch's tour in India.

On the way to Agra flying visits will be paid to several places *en route*. At Amritsar his Imperial Highness will see the great Sikh Temple, known as the Golden Temple, and the tank known as the pool of immortality. At Umballa cantonment he will have dinner on January 15. At Muttra on the 16th twelve hours will be spent, as this is a great centre of Hindu devotion and interesting for its curious temples. Then on the morning of the 17th Agra will be reached, but only one day will be spent there,—little enough time to visit all the objects of interest there. Leaving Agra at 11 p.m. the party will arrive at Gwalior on the morning of the 19th at seven o'clock. Scindia's Palace at Laskar, the Fortess, and the very interesting Jain temple will likely be visited and at 10 p.m. a start will be made for Cawnpore through which the party will pass to Lucknow. In all likelihod the 24th and 25th of January will be spent in the holy city of Benares, visiting the more interesting of the five thousand temples and shrines which the city is reputed to possess. On the 26th it is expected Calcutta will be reached, but nothing is yet settled as to the mode of entertainment there.

Coming to Madras Presidency his Imperial Highness is timed to arrive there on February 6, where on the night of landing he will be entertained at a State dinner and ball. The following day he will leave Madras for Tanjore and Trichinopoly, visiting several of the places H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence was taken to on his tour last cold weather. Tuticorin will be reached on the 11th February, and there his Imperial Highness and party will embark for Ceylon.

THE RETURN TO BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th December, 1890.

In reference to Notification No. 8094, dated 24th December 1890, papagraph 2, it is notified that, at the special, request of his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, the attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Station on the 31st instant is dispensed with.

2. The special train conveying his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Czarewitch will, under present arrangements, arrive at Victoria Terminus at 7 p.m., railway time. A guard-of-honour of European troops will be present on the arrival of the Czarewitch. His Imperial Highness will leave the same night at 9-20 P.M. railway time, and the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding the District, the Collector, and the Under-Secretary to Government Political Department, are requested to attend. The attendance of other Officers and of a guard-of-honour is dispensed with on this occasion. A salute will be fired at sunrise on the morning of the 1st, to announce the departure of his Imperial Highness from the Presidency town.

3. The special train will, under present arrangements, arrive at Ahmedabad at 8-30 a.m. on the 1st of January, and the orders already issued regarding the arrival of his Imperial Highness at Ahmedabad will hold good.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, after taking leave of H. I. H. the Czarewitch, drove to Grant Road Station, where he arrived at 10-55 p.m. He was met on the platform by Rissaldar Roopsing, his Excellency's Native Aide-de-Camp, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, and two other railway officials. The departure was private, the usual guard-of-honor, &c., being dispensed with. There was a crimson carpet laid from the station entrance to the saloon footboard, and the Railway Police constables, under Inspector Manocksha, and his chief, Mahomed Husain Shah, formed lines on both sides. Besides his Excellency's saloon, there was one for his staff, a servants' carriage, two horse boxes, and the usual guards' vans. This comprised the special train by which his Excellency left for Ahmedabad at exactly 5 minutes past eleven.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

WE are asked to remind intending exhibitors at the approaching Art Exhibition, which opens on 2nd February, that all pictures, photographs, and sculptures must be sent to Messrs. Soundy and Company before the 26th prox. Gentlemen, who have works of art, and are willing to kindly lend them for exhibition, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary. We hope everybody will try to make this exhibition a still greater success than last year.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. C. YATE, S. C., has been granted leave out of India, for 101 days.

THE leave granted to Lieut. J. P. Hill, S. C., has been extended by six months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT S. H. PELLY, S.C., has been granted a year's leave.

COLONEL ROSE, S.C., has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

THE services of Surgeon J. G. Hojel, M. B., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

CAPTAIN D. MORRIS has been appointed Captain of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SURGEONS BARNES AND TRASK has been brought on the strength of the British Forces from the date of their arrival.

LIEUTENANT B. WILSON, 5th Lancers, has been ordered to join the Depot in England.

LIEUTENANT A. C. LASCELLES has been posted to the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry and Lieutenant F. T. Chichester to the 2nd Batalion, Devonshire Regiment.

THE services of Surgeon A. Milne have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

MR. J. G. HOJEL, M. B., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Nasick during the absence of Surgeon Major Murphy, M. D.

THE SIXTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

OPENING YESTERDAY.

FULL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The Sixth Sessions National Congress commenced at 2 o'clock to-day. Over three thousand people, of whom fourteen hundred were delegates, assembled in an immense temporary pavilion, erected for the meeting. There was considerably more accommodation provided than was occupied. The proceedings were by no means enthusiastic, and were marred at the very start by angry protests against the arbitrary manner, which the Chairman justified, in which the sub-committees had been curtailed. Scarcely ten Europeans were present. There were a few native ladies present, Mrs. Schwan being the only European lady. Mr. Monomohun Ghose, barrister, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. In doing so he referred to the real aims and objects of the National Congress, and the course of its future action. Its proceedings, he said, have been subjected to much varied criticism, and they all were glad that this had been so in all their proceedings. Discussions and resolutions were public property, and it was only right that they should be subjected to public scrutiny. They had everything to gain from honest criticism, however unfavorable that may be. Besides legitimate criticism their proceedings should be subjected to vile and unworthy attacks, and their aims misrepresented and distorted, although painful to all it ought not to dishearten them. No great cause in the history of the world ever triumphed without having received unworthy and rancorous opposition. Their opponents, he said, even charged them with disloyalty to the British Government. The charge is so preposterous and dishonest that they could afford to treat it with contempt. Their allegiance to the British Government was based not only on feelings of gratitude, but also on the expediency of every sane man in India, who is capable of thinking must feel that the change of Government would be the greatest calamity that could ever befall India. That they should have been better pleased if they could have governed themselves as well as they are governed by England, was a sentiment they need not in the least shrink from avowing, because not only is such a feeling natural, but it is perfectly consistent with true loyalty to England. They all gratefully acknowledged that India was better governed than before, and that no other Asiatic country was better governed, but this is no argument against the demands made by the Congress with the sole object of improving the administration of the country if England had been instrumental in teaching the Indians a higher code of political morality. She can scarcely complain if the Indians expect her strictly to adhere to that code and carry out the professions and declarations from time to time made in her name and behalf. The key-note of the Congress movement is in that, though England had done much to India, yet much remains to be done. The administration of India is still imperfect. There is considerable room for improvement. The reform movement is in no way intended to embarrass or hamper Government. Therefore, it is surprising that it is not met with the sympathetic recognition from the hands of those responsible for the good government of the country. It is the duty of the people to acquaint the Government by all constitutional means with their wishes and requirements. The Congress leaders are not so unreasonable as to expect that their suggestions should be carried out immediately or demands granted without due consideration, but they do desire that their suggestions be honestly taken into the confidence of Government. The speaker also touched upon the social reform question. The President was then formally elected. Mr. Mehta spoke for an hour as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender to you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over your deliberations this year. I cannot imagine a greater honor for a native of this country than to be elected, by your free and spontaneous suffrages, President of an Assembly which is now one of the recognized institutions of the country—an unconventional Convention of the Empire which, we may say without undue ostentation, has already earned a place in history—not less surely, let us trust, than the famous St. Andrew's Dinners of this city,—as making an epoch in the march of events moulding the lofty destinies of this magnificent land. In speaking of myself as a native of this country, I am not unaware that, incredible as it my seem, Parsis have been both called, and invited and allured to call themselves, foreigners. If twelve centuries, however, entitle Angles and Saxons, and Normans and Danes, to call themselves natives of England, if a lesser period entitles the Indian Mahomedans to call themselves natives of India, surely we are born children of the soil, in which our lot has been cast for a period of over thirteen centuries, and where, ever since the advent of the British power, we have lived and worked, with our Hindu and Mahomedan neighbours, for common aims, common aspirations, and common interests. To my mind, a Parsi is a better and a truer Parsi, as a Mahomedan or a Hindu, is a better and truer Mahomedan or Hindu, the more he is attached to the land which gave him birth, the more he is bound in brotherly relation and affection to all the children of the soil, the more he recognizes the fraternity of all the native communities of the country, and the immutable bond which binds them together in the pursuit of common aims and objects under a common government. Is it possible to imagine that Dadabai Navrojee, for instance, true Parsi that he is, is anything but an Indian, living and working all his life, for all India, with the true and tender loyalty of a son ? Can any one doubt, if I may be allowed to take another illustration, that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was greater and nobler, when he was devoting the great energies and talents with which he is endowed,—if, for the benefit of Mahomedans in particular,—for the benefit of all Indians in general, than when he is now preaching a gospel of selfishness and isolation ? The birthright, therefore, gentlemen, which the Parsis thus possess of so indefeasible and glorious a character, they have refused and will always refuse to sell for any mess of pottage, however fragrant and tempting. More especially, therefore, as an Indian it is, that I return to you my grateful thanks for the honor you have done me.

I have ventured, gentlemen, to ascribe to the Congress the credit of making an epoch in Indian political progress. A very brief survey of the incidents of the twelve months that have elapsed since we last met, will amply justify our title to that distinction. In the admirable address which was delivered by my predecessor in this chair at Allahabad, Mr. Yule pointed out that all movements of the kind in which we are concerned pass through several phases, as they run their course. The first is one of ridicule. That is followed, as the movement progresses, by one of abuse, which is usually succeeded by partial concession and misapprehension of aim accompanied by warnings against taking big jumps into the unknown. The final stage of all is a substantial adoption of the object of the movement, with some expression of surprise that it was not adopted before. Well, gentlemen, we have pretty well passed the first two stages. We have survived the ridicule, the abuse, and the misrepresentation. We have survived the charge of sedition and disloyalty. We have survived the charge of being a microscopic minority. We have even survived the charge of being guilty of the atrocious crime of being educated. We have also managed to survive the heavy charge of being all Babus in disguise.

The question of our loyalty is set at rest for ever. In the debate on Lord Cross's India Reform Bill in the House of Lords, Viceroy after Viceroy bore emphatic testimony to the loyal and peaceful character of our aims and efforts. Within the last few days, the voice of no less a pers[illegible] [illegible]taries of State, h[illegible] Churchill—it is [illegible] that I refer—has [illegible] cerely remark th[illegible] self, if the do[illegible] Congress, shortl[illegible] contribute effectual[illegible] the Indian people [illegible] learnt the lessons [illegible] introduction of t[illegible] tions which, in [illegible] centuries. It is [illegible] even such a mod[illegible] people even befor[illegible] than five centuri[illegible] even for represe[illegible] ruling character [illegible] argument is conc[illegible] we have, not only [illegible] but we have been [illegible] our adversaries. [illegible] defy the lessons of history [illegible] talk of waiting to [illegible] the people are fully equipped with all the [illegible] all the qualifications which [illegible] Utopia, in fact, till a millennium [illegible] would hardly require such institutions at all [illegible] shown that people who [illegible] have never understood [illegible] progress, which, after all, [illegible] experiments, and in which men and [illegible] upon each other for their improvement and [illegible] We have also proved that, in spite of our [illegible] even with our social and religious differences, [illegible] microscopic minority can far better [illegible] intuitively represent the needs and the [illegible] their own countrymen than the [illegible] minority of the imaginary District [illegible] colloquial knowledge of the Indian languages [illegible] rises above the knowledge of English [illegible] possessed by French waiters at Paris Hotels [illegible] proudly blazon forth the legend—[illegible] and whose knowledge of native domestic and social life and ways and habits of thought seldom extends beyond flattering expressions of the [illegible] greatness and paternal care, sometimes inspired by [illegible] sometimes by interest. An amusing [illegible] to me of a little incident that occurred [illegible] day which is not without instruction, [illegible] the amount of knowledge possessed by [illegible] of the people among whom they have [illegible] years. The wife of a member of Parliament, come out on a visit to India this year,—herself as distinguished as her husband for her kindly sympathy in Indian welfare,—was sitting next at dinner to a learned member of my profession, who, in the course of conversation, grew humorous and sarcastic by turns, in the fashion of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, on the ridiculous and outrageous pretensions of globetrotters to know the country and its people better than Anglo-Indians who had lived in it for years. He was rattling away, well satisfied with himself and the impression he thought he was producing on the lady, when, with the sweetest of smiles, she gently asked him how long he had been himself in India. Fifteen years—more or less—was the answer. I suppose you know well Mr.——naming a gentleman whose recent elevation to the Bench of one of our High Courts was received everywhere with pleasure and approbation. Of course, I do, said his brother in the same profession. Can you tell me if he has only one wife or more than one ? Slowly came the answer, no, I don't. I have been only a few days in the country, said the lady quietly, and yet I think I know a thing or two which you don't. I trust my learned friend, who is the hero of this story, was properly grateful to the lady for giving some serious food for reflection. Then, gentlemen, our right to the designation of a National body has been vindicated. It is so admirably set forth in an article which appeared in a Conservative Review—*The National*—from the pen of a Conservative, who, however, speaks from the fulness of intimate knowledge, that I cannot resist the temptation of borrowing from it. "The supposed rivalry," says the writer, "between Mussalmans and Hindus is a convenient decoy to distract attention and to defer the day of reform. I do not wish to affirm that there is no antagonism between the adherents of the two faiths ; but I do most positively assert that the antagonism has been grossly exaggerated. Every municipal improvement and charitable work finds members of the two faiths working together and subscribing funds to carry it out. Every political paper in the country finds supporters from believers in both creeds. Just the same is witnessed in the proceedings of the Congress. The members of the Congress met together as men, on the common basis of nationality, being citizens of one country, subjects of one power, amenable to one code of laws, taxed by one authority, influenced for weal or woe by one system of administration, urged by like impulses to secure like rights and to be relieved of like burdens. If these are not sufficient causes to weld a people together into one common alliance of nationality, it is difficult to conceive what would be sufficient. It is for this reason the organization has been called the Indian National Congress ; not because, as many besides Mr. Keane have assumed, that it claims a non-existent unity of race, but because it deals with rights and interests which are national in character, and matters in which all the inhabitants of the Indian peninsula are equally concerned."

I think we may take it, gentlemen, that we have passed through the first two stages, and, that the loyalty the moderation, the propriety and the constitutional and national character of our [illegible] established beyond a doubt. [illegible] and however provoking some of the experiences of the trial through which we have passed, they should not leave any trace of bitterness behind. For let us not imagine that they were not without their chastening, and beneficial effects upon ourselves. Let us frankly acknowledge that they also must have had their share in contributing to add clearness to our thoughts sobriety to our methods, and moderation to our proposals. If I might use a proscribed, but not unscripural, phrase, we must even give the devil his due.

It is on the third stage,—the era of achievement,—that we have now entered. It is true that a majority of the Congress proposals do not still seem to have made much headway. Even as regards the proposal to separate the Executive and the Judicial functions landed by Lord Dufferin "as a counsel of perfection to which the Government were ready to subscribe," Government are yet so absorbed in admiration of it, that they have not recovered themselves sufficiently to take action. There is, however, no reason to despair. It was once proved upon sworn testimony in the Bombay High Court, before the late Chief Justice, Sir M. Westropp, that a woman required 21 months for parturition in the air of the province of Kattyawar. You are aware, gentlemen, that the air of Simla necessitates a more than ordinarily longer period to perfect even counsels of perfection ; and therefore we must possess our souls in more than ordinary patience, lest any precipitate pressure might occasion a miscarriage. In one little matter, complete success has attended our efforts, viz., as regards the duty on silver plate. The Abkari cause is also safe in the custody of that redoubtable champion, of whose formidable prowess you can form some idea, when you remember that it was he who so completely put to rout Mr. Goschen's Compensation clauses. It is a matter of no small congratulation to us to welcome Mr. Caine as one of our own Delegates. He first came out to this country with a free and open mind on the Congress question : with that fearless independence which characterizes him, and which always when I see him recalls to my mind those famous lines of Burns—"The man of independent mind, is king of men for a 'that," he went for his education to Aligarh. Thanks to Mr. Th. Beck and Sir Syed Ahmed, he has come to us, not only a staunch Congressman in principles, but, as one of the Indian Political Agency, he has thrown his indomitable energy and his high-souled advocacy into active support of the movement. Mr. Caine can truly boast that, if he has not succeeded in extorting from Mr. Pritchard and all the most zealous Abkari Officers, the confession that they are Bacchus and his crew in disguise, they dare not at least, throw off their masks, while his watchful eye is upon them, but they must continue to do penance in the assumed garb of uncomfortable and uncongenial principles. Leaving Christian to continue his combat with Appolyon, it is when we come to the central proposal of the Congress regarding the Legislative Councils, for the purpose of expanding and putting life in them, that we can congratulate ourselves on being on the verge of an important victory. Many have been the circumstances, and many the forces and influences, that have contributed to this result. First and foremost among them is the circumstance, that without legal votes and legal qualifications, we have had the good fortune to return a member to Parliament. Do not imagine, gentlemen, that Dadabai Navroji or Lalmohun Ghose have at length been returned. But what member, even if we had the direct franchise, could have served us as Mr. Bradlaugh has done during the last twelve months ? To say that the whole country is grateful to him for the untiring energy, the indefatigable care, the remarkable ability, with which he has watched and worked for its best interests in that House, where he has achieved so honorable a position for himself, can only most imperfectly express the depth and extent of the sentiments that are felt for him throughout the length and breadth of the land. His name has literally become a household word. He is raising up to himself a memorial in the hearts of the people of India, which will reflect more lustre on his name than titles and orders, and endure longer than monuments of brass or marble. We have been fortunate indeed in securing the sympathies of such a champion. No sooner did he return to England than he at once proceeded to redeem the promise he had made in that behalf, by introducing in the House of Commons his India Councils Reform Bill, drawn on the lines which were sketched and formulated at the last Congress, and with which you are all familiar, under its justly deserved brief designation of the Madras scheme. Two important results were the immediate outcome of this step. The scheme which was thus propounded was in its nature a tentative measure, so far as its details were concerned ; and it at once drew forth useful and guiding criticism. In several respects its scope was misunderstood, especially as regards its supposed sweeping character, which might have been avoided, had we specified in the Congress skeleton sketch the restrictive limitations hedging the qualifications of the electorate. The criticism of men like Sir W. Hunter and Sir R. Garth, for whose thoughtful, sympathetic and friendly attitude towards Indian progress we are always so deeply grateful, exposed, however, one defect demanding serious consideration, viz., that the scheme was laid on new lines, and had a somewhat theoretical air, which Englishmen rather fight shy of in practical politics. In justice to the scheme, however, it should be said that Sir Richard Garth put his finger on a possible, rather than a probable, result when he thought that it would enable the Hindus to submerge the other Indian communities. Experience has shown that even in a preponderating Hindu electorate, it does not happen that Hindus only are elected, as so many other, besides racial, forces and interests concur in influencing the selection. If we may apply the lessons learnt from experience in municipal elections, I may mention the [illegible] fact that in the Town Council or, what is now called the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, composed of 12 members, there have been frequently 5 Parsis, three [illegible], &

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Hindus and Mahomedans. Sir R. Garth's criticism on this point, however, throws out a warning which should not be lightly disregarded. But the next result, which the introduction of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill achieved, was gratifying in the highest degree. It at once dispelled the fit of profound cogitation, in which men at the head of Indian affairs are so apt to be lost, that they [illegible] spontaneously recover from it. Lord Cross's India Councils Bill promptly saw the light of day in the House of Lords. It was at once the official recognition of the raison-d'etre of the Congress, and the first fruits of its labours. In itself, however, it was a most halting and unsatisfactory measure. In framing it, the Prime Minister and the Indian Secretary of State seem to have been pervaded with a conception of the Indian people as a sort of Oliver Twist, always asking for more, to whom it would be therefore a piece of prudent policy to begin with offering as little as possible. The Government Bill may be aptly described as a most superb [illegible], in which the necessary material of [illegible] was carefully excluded, substituting [illegible] shams to look like it. The rights of interpellation and of the discussion of the Budget were [illegible], but the living forces of the elective principle, which alone could properly work them, were not breathed into the organization of the enlarged councils. The omission of the elective principle from the Bill was boldly justified by Lord Salisbury on the ground that "the principle of election or government by representation was not an Eastern idea, and that it did not fit Eastern traditions or Eastern minds." I wish to speak of his Lordship with all the respect to which his high talents and great intellectual attainments justly entitle him; but it is not a little surprising as well as disappointing to find that a statesman who, as Lord Cranborne was once Secretary of State for India, should display such profound ignorance of the history of the Indian people and the genius of the Indian mind. The late Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a man of immense erudition, once pointed out at a meeting of the East India Association in London, that "we are apt to forget in this country when we talk of preparing people in the East by education and all that sort of thing, for Municipal Government and Parliamentary Government, that the East is the parent of Municipalities. Local Self-Government, in the widest acceptation of the term, is as old as the East itself. No matter what may be the religion of the people who inhabit what we call the East, there is not a portion of the country from west to east, from north to south, which is not swarming with municipalities; and not only so, but like to our municipalities of old, they are all bound together as in a species of network so that you have ready made to your hand the framework of a great system of representation." Sir H. Maine has shown that the Teutonic Mark was hardly so well organized or representative as an Indian village community, till the precise technical Roman form was engrafted upon it. But, leaving village communities alone, what do we find at the present day over the whole country but all sorts and conditions of people, from the highest to the lowest, meeting together and transacting the business of their numberless castes in assemblies which in their constitution and their mode of working, are the exact prototypes of the Saxon Witans, from which the English parliamentary institutions have sprung. It is true that circumstances never allowed the representative genius of the people to develop forms and organizations for higher political functions. But it is no less true, that the seed and the soil are there waiting only for the skilful hand, and the watchful mind, which we, of the Congress firmly believe, we have secured in the presence of Englishmen in this country. The disdainful attitude of Lord Salisbury as to our aptitude for representative institutions need, however, bring no despair to our minds. His late Chief, Lord Beaconsfield, once said of him on a memorable occasion, that he was a man who never measured his phrases or his sweeping assertions. On the contrary, I draw an augury of good hope from his pronouncement and that made by his son, Lord Hugh Cecil that "the Indian was not only a good Government, but it was probably the best conceivable Government that the population could possibly live under." On the eve of the passing of the great English Reform Bill, the Duke of Wellington, then the Tory Prime Minister, proclaimed in the same House of Lords that the existing constitution of the House of Commons was perfect, and that the wit of man could not *a priori* have devised anything so perfect. The declaration was received by the Liberals as a sure potent of victory; and the Reform Bill was passed within little more than a year after. I trust that the Salisbury pronouncement may prove prophetic in the same way.

It is needless to discuss Lord Cross's perfunctory measure any further, even with the amendment which Lord Northbrook succeeded in getting accepted. It left the House of Lords in the same lifeless condition in which it entered there. As soon as it reached the House of Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh fastened on it at once. It was true that he had got there his own Bill, but Mr. Bradlaugh is a master of parliamentary tactics, inferior only to Mr. Gladstone. He at once perceived that the supreme struggle was to be no more between one scheme and another, between territorial electorates or local boards, but that every nerve would have to be strained and every resource husbanded, to obtain in the first place recognition of the elective principle. That secured, everything else would follow in its own good time. With a masterly comprehension of the situation, he placed before the House amendments to the Bill directed to substitute the process of election for that of nomination. The Bill and the amendments have however, all gone the way of the majority, and the session closed without the opportunity of discussing them. Profiting, however, by the lessons in which the experience of the last twelve months was prolific, both without and within the walls of Parliament, Mr Bradlaugh has hit upon the notable expedidient of ploughing with Lord Cross's heifer. He has already introduced a new Bill based on the same lines as Lord Cross's Bill, but vivifying it by the affirmation of the principle for which we are fighting. That Bill will be laid before you for your consideration. It will be for you to deal with it in your wisdom. However you may decide, of one thing I am certain, that you will maintain the character for moderation, sagacity, and practical good sense which you have so arduously acquired by your self-sacrificing and noble labours during the five years of the existence of the Congress. It is not for me to anticipate your verdict. But I am sure you will allow me, out of my anxious solicitude for the triumph of the cause we have all so earnestly at heart, to state the reasons which to my mind make so imperatively for the acceptance of the new draft, in which I cannot but recognize the statesmanlike craft and thorough knowledge of the shifting phases of English politics which Mr. Bradlaugh so eminently possesses, and which, as we all earnestly pray, promises to place him at no distant date in the front ranks of politicians in office, as he already is in the front ranks of those not in office. The old draft, admirably devised in some respects, with many virtues, and a few faults, has not proved congenial to the English political mind, averse to new departures, and looking askance at theoretical airs of perfection. The new Bill has, on the other hand, all the elements of success in its favour. Its most striking merit is, that it gathers round it the cautious, the carefully weighed, and responsible opinions of some of the best Viceroys we have ever had. Lord Northbrook has pronounced in favour of a properly safe-guarded application of some mode of election. The righteous sympathies of the Marquis of Ripon are as warmly with us as ever, and his great authority weighs on the same side. Still more valuable, as coming from a Viceroy who left only the other day, is the measured and calculated approval which Lord Dufferin has recorded in a despatch, in referring to which I hope I am not making myself liable to the terrors of the Official Secret's Act. In mentioning Lord Dufferin, I will frankly say that we have not sufficiently recognised the great debt of gratitude which we owe to him in this respect, partly, I believe, through ignorance, and partly, through misappreciation of the course he adopted, to neutralize opposition against the measures he recommended. An unrivalled diplomatist, his wary statesmanship was apt to assume the hues of the craft of which he is so accomplished a master. He sought an occasion when he could launch his proposals without provoking disagreement, endeavouring rather to conciliate it. The epoch-making St. Andrew's dinner of 1888 offered him the needful opportunity. He knew Scotchmen, and their matter-of-fact character, so inimitably delineated by Charles Lamb. He knew, as that charming essayist tells us, that "surmises, guesses, misgivings, half intuitions, partial illuminations, dim instincts, embryo conceptions had no place in their brain or vocabulary." He drew before his hosts a vivid and alarming picture of imaginary Congress proposals—"of an ideal authoritatively suggested, of the creation of a representative body or bodies, in which the official elements shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality shall be able to bring the British executive into subjection to their will." But while his excited and valiant hosts rushed off, crying Scotchmen to the rescue, to tilt at windmills, he quietly threw in a sympathetic recognition of our just and legitmate aspirations, and proceeded to record a minute in which he substantially backed up the veritable Congress proposals. In this Despatch Lord Dufferin has briefly described his scheme as a plan for the enlargement of the Provincial Councils, for the enhancement of their functions, the partial introduction into them of the elective principle and the liberalization of their general character as political institutions. At this year's St. Andrew's dinner, Sir Charles Elliott eulogized Lord Dufferin's speech as epoch making and fixing the bounds and limits of our demands—'so far and no further.' We are quite content to go so far; we have never asked to go very much further. We may therefore fairly infer from Sir Charles Elliott's speech that he is is in accord and sympathy with the main underlying principles of Lord Dufferin's scheme, and we can therefore congratulate the people of Bengal on their good fortune in possessing a ruler, whom we can justly claim to be a true Congresswala at heart. I will not speculate without official sanction on the views of the present Viceroy. But I may permit myself to remind you that it was to Henry Marquis of Lansdowne that Macaulay dedicated those speeches, in one of which, dipping far into the future, he spoke about the future Government of India in that noble passage with which we are all familiar:—"The destinies of our Indian Empire are covered with thick darkness. It is difficult to form any conjecture as to the fact reserved for a State which resembles no other in history, and which forms by itself a separate class of political phenomena. The laws which regulate its growth and decay are still unknown to us. It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good Government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government; that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own." The dawn of that day which Macaulay fore-saw, in dim, but prophetic, vision, is now breaking on the horizon; the curtain is rising on the drama which unfolds the vista to that title to glory. Let us earnestly hope that the present illustrious bearer of the great historic name of Lansdowne, who, by a wonderful ordering of events, has now come to rule over us, may watch the glowing streaks of light with generous sympathy, and may preside over the march of events with timely and provident statesmanship.

This weighty consensus of the best viceregal opinion which I have placed before you, in favour of the principle of the new draft, we may expect to be backed up by the potent voice of that Grand Old Man, whom we reverence, not only as the greatest parliamentary leader of modern times, but as the individual embodiment of the highest conception of moral and political duty which English statesmanship has reached in the 19th century. You are aware that Mr. Bradlaugh has recently declared that he was authorized to say, that the course pursued by him in reference to the Government Bill, in endeavouring to obtain a recognition of the elective principle, was approved by Mr. Gladstone, who intended to have supported him by speech. It would require considerations of overpowering force indeed, to persuade us to any course by which we might run the risk of losing such an almost certain pledge of ultimate victory.

Another potent factor has come into existence within this year, which is calculated to help us beyond measure, if we confined our efforts to the simple issue of election *versus* nomination—in the force of English public opinion which, without undertaking to pronounce on questions of detail, has now declared itself to a very considerable extent emphatically in favour of the vital principle. The credit of informing the English mind and stirring the English conscience on this momentous question, belongs to that small band of noble workers, who were appointed at the last Congress to plead the cause of India before the great English people in their own country, and who cheerfully crossed the seas in obedience to such a call of duty, without counting the inevitable cost and sacrifice. The task which they undertook was a formidable one; they have discharged it in a manner of which it is difficult to speak too highly. Of the leader of that band, I cannot trust myself to speak with sober moderation, when I remember that it is to his genius we owe that flash of light, which pointed out the creation of a body like the Congress, as fraught with the promotion of the best interests of English rule in India. I know there are numerous claimants for the credit of the idea, but if I may be pardoned for employing the rudely forcible language of Carlyle, "the firepan, the kindling, the bitumen were his own; but the lumber of rags, old wood, and nameless combustible rubbish (for all is fuel to him) was gathered from hucksters and of every description under Heaven. Whereby indeed hucksters enough have been heard to exclaim: out upon it the fire is *mine*." He brought to bear upon his new enterprise the same zeal and fervour, combined with thoughtful judgment, that he as unsparingly bestowed for so many years upon the cause to which he has devoted his life. His presence on the Congress Deputation entailed a further sacrifice and affliction for which we can offer no consolation or reparation except our deepest and respectful sympathy. In his great and and noble mission, Mr. Hume had the entire co-operation of a man of no ordinary powers and capacity. The rare and unrivalled powers of oratory which we have learned to admire in Mr. Surendranath Bannerji,—for it is of him I speak—never shone with more brilliant effect than when he was pleading the cause of his countrymen at the bar of the English people, with a fire and energy that extorted universal respect and admiration. They had a powerful coadjutor in my friend Mr. Eardley Norton, who has known so well how to make *splendid* use of the heritage of great thoughts and noble deeds which he received from his distinguished father. Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Joshi from the Central Provinces did yeoman's service in the same cause, and their sober and thoughtful eloquence did not carry less weight than that of their brilliant colleagues. There is no need for me to say anything of the services of Sir William Wedderburn Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and our other friends in England. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without grateful acknowledgment of the unceasing toil, the prodigious energy, and the organizing capacity contributed by Mr. William Digby. The Delegates assembled here might render no inconsiderable service to our cause, if they exerted themselves to stimulate by thousands and tens of thousands the circulation of the Congress paper entitled 'India' started and conducted with such marked ability by him, which has done, and promises to do more and more, such incalculable benefit to the object we have at heart. The result of the English campaign clearly shows the wisdom of the new plan of operations suggested by Mr. Bradlaugh. It seems to me that success is well within our reach, if we resolutely apply ourselves to obtain in the first instance at least, the recognition and application of the principle of election in the organization of our Legislative Councils. Let us then strive for it with the sagacity of practical men, who have not learnt in vain the lessons taught by English political history, and who know the value of moderate, gradual and substantial gain.

To the many reasons which have been set forth in congress after congress, proving the imperative need of reformed Councils, another has been now added. The discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was always more or less of a sham; but it was a sham for which the officials of the India Office thought it at least a matter of decency to shed a tear of remorse. But now Sir John Gorst has boldly and candidly declared in his place in the House, that there need be no sham regret at all; that if anything, it was rather to be hoped and wished for, that the House of Commons should not waste its time over the weary farce. It is now officially declared that it is right and proper that Parliament should,—to use Mr. Yule's happy way of putting it,—throw "the great and solemn trust of an inscrutable Providence" into the hands of Providence to be looked after as Providence itself thinks best, with such grace as Providence may choose to pour on the heads of Sir John Gorst, his heirs, successors, and assigns. I think you will agree with me, that when the responsible advisers of the Crown on Indian matters propound doctrines of such a character, it is high time that we should raise our united voice to demand Local Councils possessing some guarantees for energy and efficiency.

It has been said that our united voice is the voice only of a certain portion of the people, and not of the masses; and that it is even then the voice of indifference, and not of urgency and excitement. These remarks are intended to be cast as matters of reproach against the Congress; properly understood, they constitute its chief glory. If the masses were capable of giving articulate expression to definite political demands, then the time would arrive, not for consultative Councils, but for representative institutions. It is because they are still unable to do so, that the function and the duty devolve upon their educated and enlightened compatriots to feel, to understand, and to interpret their wants and requirements, and to suggest and indicate what would best redress and remedy them. History teaches us that such has been the law of widening progress in all ages and all countries, notably in England itself. That function and that duty, which thus devolve upon us, is best discharged, not in times of alarm and uneasiness, anger and excitement, but when the heart is loyal and clear, and reason unclouded. It is I repeat, the glory of the Congress that the educated and enlightened people of the country seek to repay the debt of gratitude, which they owe for the priceless boon of education, by pleading for timely and provident statesmanship.

I have no fears but that English statesmanship will ultimately respond to the call. I have unbounded faith in the living and fertilizing principles of English culture and English civilization. It may be that, at times, the prospect may look dark and gloomy. Anglo-Indian opposition may look fierce and uncompromising. But my faith is large, even in Anglo-Indians. As in the whole universe, so in individuals, in communities, there is a perpetual conflict going on between the higher and lower passions and impulses of our nature. Perhaps some of you have read a little novel, called Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, which hinges its plot on the conflict between the two sides of a man's nature, the higher and the lower, embodying each for the time being in a separate and distinct individuality. If the lower tendencies are sometimes paramount in the Hydes of Anglo-Indian society, if, as our last President Sir W. Wedderburn said, that the interests of the services are antagonistic to and prevail over the interests of the Indian people, it is still the oscillation of the struggle; it is still only one side of the shield. They cannot tear away the higher and nobler nature, which, in the end, must prevail, and which has prevailed in so many honourable and distinguished instances. They are all a part and parcel of the great English nation, bone of their bone, and flesh, of their flesh and they must even work out the main lines of the policy which that nation has deliberately adopted for the Government of this country. When in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, India was assigned to the care of England, one can almost imagine that the choice was offered to her as to Israel of old: "Behold, I have placed before you a blessing and a curse; a blessing, if ye will obey the commandments of the Lord your God: a curse, if ye will not believe the commandments of the Lord your God, but go after other god whom ye have not known.': All the great forces of English life and society, moral, social, intellectual political, are, if slowly steadily and irresistibly, declaring themselves for the choice which will make the connection of England and India a blessing to themselves, and to the whole world, for countless generations. Our Congress asks but to serve as a modest handmaid to that movement, asks but to be allowed to show the pits and the falls, asks but to be allowed to join in the blessing which England will as surely earn as there is an 'Eternal that maketh for righteousness.'

I appeal to all true Englishmen, to candid friends as to generous foes,—not to let this prayer go in vain. It may be that we sometimes speak in uncouth and outlandish ways, it may be that we sometimes stray in some confusion of thought and language; still it is the prayer of a rising, growing and hopeful nation, I will appeal to them to listen to the sage counsels of one of the most careful and observant of their modern politicians, who, like the prophet Balaam, called, I will not say, exactly to curse us, has however blessed us utterly. In this "Problems of Greater Britain," Sir Charles Dilke thus sums up his views on the Congress:—"Argument upon the matter is to be desired, but not invective, and there is so much reason to think that the Congress movement really represents the cultivated intelligence of the country, that those who redicule it do harm to the imperial interests of Great Britain, bitterly wounding and alienating men who are justified in what they do, who do it in reasonable and cautious form, and who ought to be conciliated by being met half-way. The official class themselves admit that many of the natives who attack the Congress do so to ingratiate themselves with their British rulers and to push their claims for decorations. Our first duty in India is that of defending the country against anarchy and invasion, with which I have dealt in the last chapter; but our other greatest duty is to learn how to live with what is commonly called the Congress movement, namely, with the development of that new India which we have ourselves created. Our past work in India has been a splendid task, splendidly performed, but there is a still nobler one before us, and one larger even than that labour on the Irish problem to which our public men on both sides seem too much inclined to give their whole attention."

At the conclusion of the speech a Committee was appointed to arrange subjects for discussion and nominate speakers. Then the meeting adjourned till one o'clock to-morrow.

BREAKDOWN OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Speculation has been rife in Bombay during the last two or three days as to what had happened the Troopship Crocodile to account for her non-arrival. The vessel left Portsmouth on the 26th November last with 1,303 persons aboard all told in charge of Capt. Churchill. She made the usual passage to Malta, Port Said and Suez, leaving the latter place on the 11th inst. and should have arrived here on Tuesday morning last. She was sighted by the Russian squadron conveying H. I. H. the Czarewitch the morning after passing Aden, but from that time nothing more was heard of the Crocodile until this morning. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the look-out at the lighthouse made out two troopships making for the bay. It was at once correctly surmised that the Crocodile's machinery had broken down, and that the Serapis which sailed from Bombay on Thursday the 18th inst, had picked her up and was towing the disabled ship to her destination. The vessels slowly neared the bay and dropped anchor at half-past eleven o'clock. It appears that at four o'clock on Sunday morning last, when the Crocodile was in latitude 16·14 north, long. 58·4 east, about 800 miles from Bombay, the engines begun to jump and it was discovered that the crank shaft had broken. Staff Engineer White was immediately summoned, and on examination he found that the after-arm of the high, pressure cylinder had broken off entirely. Nothing could be done to repair the damage as there was no duplicate of the fractured shaft aboard. At the time of the accident she was making 46 to 47 revolutions a minute, rather over the usual rate, giving a speed of from 10 to 11 knots an hour. Steam was promptly cut off without any further damage being done to the vessel or injury to persons. The Crocodile laid helpless on the water, and as there was not a breath of wind, it was useless to set sail. The weather fortunately was fine and the sea as still as a mill pond and the vessel drifted idly about awaiting assistance, there being little anxiety as to the safety of those aboard. At about eight o'clock in the evening the look-out sighted a steamer low on the horizon making for Bombay. Rockets and guns was fired to attract attention, but they failed and the steamer disappeared without answering the signals. A slight breeze had by this time sprang up, and the captain gave orders for sails to be set, but they did little more than move the colossal hull of the Crocodile. Nothing more was seen that night, and the wind dying away, the ship got broadside on and drifted about two miles out of her course. On Sunday morning, after lying helpless for twenty-four hours, the Serapis was sighted and a steam-launch was sent off to communicate with her. The Serapis immediately replied to the summons, and a couple of steel hawsers were got aboard. The port hawser twice snapped before the Crocodile was moved, but after two hours the ropes were got to stand the strain, and a speed of about seven knots an hour eventually made. All now went well with both vessels. The Serapis was splendidly handled and was enabled to keep the uniform speed of seven knots until land was sighted. The engines of the Crocodile are three-cylinder compound engines with an indicated horse-power of 4,100. and were built in 1880 by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, London. The injured section of the shaft is 17½ inches in diameter and weighs about six tons. On arriving in Bombay the authorities at home were communicated with for instructions. The Serapis will leave again for England at 9-30 this morning. There was rather an amusing scene aboard the Serapis when the disabled vessel was sighted. Ever since they left Bombay every one aboard was on the look out for the Crocodile, and when she was sighted and it became evident that they would have to retrace the eight hundred miles they had already made, the feelings of the passengers were a districtly vindictive and there was a hearty wish that some one else had picked her up. However the trouble was not sufficient to prevent anybody aboard either vessels from spending a very happy Christmas day.

The following is the list of persons aboard the Crocodile:—60 officers, 13 ladies, 12 officers' children, 1,132 European rank and file, 46 women, and 40 children. During the voyage one child died of bronchites. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col C P Cramer, 1st King's R R
Major Cl Blomfield, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers
Major and Mrs A H Fraser and child, 1st Hamshire Regt
Major H R Lovett, 1st King R R
Major and Mrs A W Sharingham and 4 children, 1st Cheshire
Major and Mrs Riley, 1st North Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs H R Tournour 1st King R R
Surgn Major and Mrs K S Wallis, Med Staff
Captn H R Addington, 1st King's R R
Captn W C F Field, Bo Staff Corps
Captn W J Myers, 1st King's R R
Capt J E B Martin, 1st King's R R
Capt H Newton, 1st King's R R
Capt and Mrs J H Parsons and child, Bo Staff Corps
Capt B H Randolph, Worc
Capt and Mrs P F Tallents, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers
Capt F A Wilkinson, 1st R Fus
Capt H C G Canning, 1st King's R R
Surgn G H Sylvester, Med Staff
Vity Surgn F C Stratten, A V Dept
Vity Surgn J Moore, A V Dept
Srgn F R Maynard, I M Dept
Surgn A I Macnab, Bo Med Dept
Surg I Batersley, Med Staff
Surg H L G Cheners, Med Staff
Surgn R G Copeland, Med Staff
Surg I Girsvin, Med Staff
Surg A J Heath, Bo Med Staff
Surg and Mrs J N Jones and child, Med Staff
Surg H B Luard, Med Staff
Lieut M S Adye, Liverpool
Lieut and Adjt N N Bedingfeld, 1st King's R R
Lieut and Qr-Mr J W Dwane, 1st King's R R
Lieut F B M Henniker, 1st King's R R
Lieut C A Hensbey, 1st Kings R R
Lieut S W Hore, 1st King's R R
Lieut E Northey, 1 King's R R
Lieut H F Pakinham, 1st King's R R
Lieut N H K Peshell, 1st King's R R
Lieut H H Prince Christian Victor, 1st King's R R
Lieut E J E Swayne, 1st King's R R
Lieut and Mrs J Tyler and 5 children, Ben Comt
Lieut H H A Walsh, 1st King's R R
Lieut H C Warre, 1st King's R R
2nd Lieut R Byran, 1st King's R R
Lieut M R Clifford, 2nd Lancashire
2nd Lieut J R Cardeu, 1st King's R R
2nd Lieut H F B Champaiue, 1st West York
2nd Lieut H H L Farmer, 1st Kings R R
2nd Lieut F H Goldsharp, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut A D Hodson, 2nd Middle sex
2nd Lieut J H Lloyd, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut F N Lane, 2nd Lanc Fus
2nd Lieut L C Maclachan, 1st King's R R
2nd Lieut T R Mallock, 1st R Fusiliers
2nd Lieut C C M Maynard, 2nd Devon
2nd T J Macleod, 1st King's R R
2nd Lieut G P Thorp, 3rd Rifle Bde
2nd Lieut R L Vander Gucht, 2nd Liverpool
Revd J Harrigan, Chaplain R C
Mrs Lloyd, R H A
Miss Wildman, Nursing Sister.

THE ORDNANCE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The members of this organisation gave a most successful musical entertainment at their mess rooms, Elphinstone Circle, on Tuesday night. The programme was a long one, and the performance by the Negro minstrel group kept the ball of hilarity rolling from beginning to end. The comic songs "Arthur and Martha," "Switchback Railway," and "Did He Get there," sung by Messrs. Wilbond and Facey, convulsed the audience. Listen to our "Tale of Woe" by the trio, Messrs. Wilbond, Devine, and Facey, was sung in that whimsical way which made their pitiable tale the more amusing, and afforded the greatest amusement to the audience. The "Tipperary Christening," an Irish comicality, by Mr. F. Gainher, was a very good delineation of Pat and his brogue. The entertainment was a successful undertaking and afforded a pleasant evening's amusement. The temporary stage was cleverly got up by Mr. W. H. Chessell, scenic artist, and artistically decorated with flags and bunting. At the conclusion of the programme the room was cleared, and dancing kept up till the small hours of morning.

THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A Fort White telegram of Monday says: Yesterday the Siyin Chiefs brought in a fine which they had of their own accord levied from the Tartan Chief, because he had allowed the third wire-cutter whom we want to capture to escape. He himself appears to have fled into the Nwengal country but the Siyins were the more enraged at this escape, because they had themselves given up two out of the three wire-cutters the week previously. This act shows their increasing confidence in, and friendliness towards, us most plainly. Last week the Political Officer and the Surgeon went to the village of Nashwiem to witness Kuphan and his people celebrating a wake over three of their dead. The natives received them for the most part in a very friendly way, though some of the women regarded the visitors rather askance. They introduced themselves by distributing presents of a few blankets, needles, yarn, &c., which evidently produced a favourable impression; and a quick succession of volleys fired, at the request of the Chiefs by our escort into the jungle, created a great effect and demonstrated to them the superiority of our rifles. The ceremony itself consisted chiefly of dancing round the dead bodies which had been undergoing a mummifying process for some years, of drinking fermented liquor copiously and beating tomtoms and blowing horns. We hear now that some amicable jealousy has ariseu in the other villages at our having patronised Kuphan's wake first. This is the first friendly visit which has been paid in these parts to a Chin village. It seems that the Chins are puzzled at our surviving here, because they knew the unhealthiness of the site, having themselves at one time tried to live here, and failed. They have been waiting and watching with grim satisfaction to see us all victims to malaria, and have been disappointed. But the tale has a moral all the same.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 23 was 445, giving a death-rate of 23·70 per annum per thousand as against 435, the corresponding period of last year, and 425 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 101 died from fevers; 5, measles; 65, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 79, affections of the respiratory organs; 17, diarrhœa; 6, dysentery; 22 stillborn; 50, old age and debility; 35, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin 10; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 228; Hindu outcaste, 39; Musalman, 96; Parsee, 24; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; European, 2. The total number of births was 306 as against 262 the corresponding period of last year, and 308 the average over the past five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. M. S. Crocodile arrived here yesterday, four days behind time, and in tow of H. M. S. Serapis. The Crocodile, which had been passed all well by Russian squadron after leaving Aden shortly afterwards broke her crank shaft. Luckily she fell in with the Serapis, which had left here for England on the 18th instant, and was taken in tow. The Serapis re-coaled yesterday, and leaves harbour at half past six this morning.

The transfer of Dr. Koch's lymph establishment to the State is almost arranged for.

The statement that the Chinese province of Shensi had been opened to Russian trade is stated in St. Petersburg.

The death is reported of Dr. Thomson, who for the last twenty eight years been Archbishop of York.

The sixth annual Indian Congress was opened yesterday at Calcutta. A full report of the President's address will be found elsewhere.

The s. s. Suez arrived in Karachi from Batoum on the night of the 19th instant with over 63,000 cases of kerosine oil consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers of that city. A very large trade direct with Batoum, in Asiatic Russia, has sprung up in Karachi in kerosine oil; over 2,232,000 gallons were imported in 1889-90. The Punjab draws largely from Karachi, and so do Biluchistan and Southern Afghanistan, and large quantities are re-exported to Muscat and the Makran and Persian Gulf ports.

In the Calcutta Gold Market on Tuesday there were almost no transactions. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 9; Sonapet, As. 13; Western Patkoom, As. 8; Pat-Pat, As. 12; Dhadka, As. 9; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 6; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 12; Sonakhan, As. 7; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, nominal.

The Madras Board of Revenue's revised estimate of the abkari revenue for the current year is Rs. 10,953,000. The estimate for 1891-92 is Rs. 11,180,500, showing an increase of over Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 4,75,000 compared with the actual totals of 1889-90 and the sanctioned estimate for the current year. The bulk of the increase occurs under toddy.

We regret to learn that Rajah Sir T. Mahdava Rao, K.C.S.I., is seriously ill.

Two sad fatalities occurred last week at the Kotri-Gidu ferry near Hyderabad, Sind. The first was the drowning of a sepoy of the 3rd Biluch Battalion, while engaged in loading baggage on the barge at the Railway Bunder at Kotri. He let a box slip into the river, and though an attempt was made to re train him, at once plunged in after it, thinking apparently that the water was shallow. Unfortunately the river is very deep just there, and the poor fellow, heavily clothed, and not able to swim, was at once carried away by the swift stream, not being ever seen again. His body has not been recovered. The other was the sudden death of a passenger on the ferry steamer. He was an old man and was heated by having walked some long distance to catch the boat. Soon after he came on board he was seized with a violent fit of shivering, and died before the river was crossed. His body was removed to Hyderabad for an inquest.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon the Hon. Mr. J. A Boyson, of Messrs. Binny and Co., retired from the office of Chairman (which he had held for two consecutive years,) as he is about to proceed to England; and Mr. J. R. Turnbull, of Messrs. Wilson and Co., was elected to succeed him. Mr. Turnbull was first elected to the office in December 1885, and was re-elected in the following December. In July 1887 he resigned on proceeding to England. Mr. J. Fortune, of Messrs. Parry and Co., was yesterday elected Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Mr. C. Slater, of Messrs. Best and Co., and Mr. W. Gordon, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, were re-elected as members of the Committee; and Mr. J. R. Hunter, of Messrs. Dymes and Co., and Mr. G. W. Deane, of Messrs. Deane and Co., were also elected to the Committee.

Another step writes the Allahabad paper has been taken towards the extinction of the long-smouldering question of the Doorga Poojahs in Bengal, and in Sir Steuart Bayley's penultimate *Gazettee*, the list of holidays to be observed at that season, with reference to the Negotiable Instruments' Act, has been reduced to the "demmed insignificant" number of four. Printed in an obscure corner of an official Gazette, this notification has hitherto escaped public attention, but it is to be expected that the native officials, who were deeply offended this year when the holidays were reduced from ten to six days will insist that on the pedestal of Sir Steuart's proposed statue shall be inscribed the words "He robbed us of our Poojahs." The number of officials who are affected by this reduction is but a small one, for the Government has proceeded much on the lines of a proposal put forward in our columns twelve months ago, namely to give the full holidays in all the offices which have no direct transactions with the mercantile community. The Customs and the Currency are the two departments which lose most; but it had long been foreseen, that when the native business men of Calcutta gave up the holidays and continued to work except on one or two of the most solemn or most festive days, the public convenience would have to be met by the opening of these two offices. It remains to be seen if this is only another instance of the famous "thin end of the wedge" whereby the oppressed millions are to be gradually deprived of another of their cherished privileges.

The visit, early in October, or H.H. the late Governor of Madras to Bezwada is bearing fruit already, in the decision of the Government of India and of Madras at least to investigate the problem of bridging the river Godavery on the East Coat Railway. The investigation is to be entrusted to Mr. Spring, The Engineer-in-Chief of the Kistna Bridge. The Godavery is about two miles wide and discharges ten lakhs of cubic feet of water per second. In general character it is very like the great Northern Indian rivers. It is expected that it may be bridged in a length of about a mile and a quarter at a cost of about fifty-three lakhhs, and that the completion of the Kistna and Godavery Bridges may be nearly simultaneous.

The chairman ship of the Karachi Municipality, after having been offered to one or two European and native merchants who declined it, now devolves on the Hon'ble Mr. Odharam Mool Chund, a local pleader recently appointed Additional Member of the Bombay Council for Sind, who was vice-chairman for some time. The latter office is vacant, we hear. After the new elections that are going on, for the ensuing three years, are completed, which will be in a few days, the whole municipal machinery will be recast. There are strong opinions in favour of a paid Municipal Commissioner for Karachi as at Bombay, on a proportionately lower scale of pay of course. It is thought that much good will accrue if a paid Commissioner, who is a Covenanted Civilian, more directly associated with the Government in the general management in the municipality, were appointed, particularly as there is so much difficulty in getting any one to take up the gratuitous office of chairman which carries with it at present far too much work than is possible for any one with his own business in hand to attend to.

The Leprosy Commission returned to Madras from the South on Tuesday night, by the S. I. Ry. after inspecting the Leper Hospital at Trichinopoly and other places. The Commission has been furnished with a complete case of each of the 210 patients in the Government Leper Hospital in Madras, as also with certain statistic in connection therewith. It has requested Dr. H. D. Cook to make a careful observation of certain selected cases in the Hospital, and to report further upon them. To Dr. Cook and to his assistant, Mr. Mir Mahomed the Commission has specially conveyed its thanks as it is in Madras that it has received the most important and valuabe information which it has obtained so far in connection with the objects for which it was appointed. A large number of printed questions have been given to Dr. Cook for the favour of replies thereto, all bearing on the leprosy question.

It is hoped that the tunnel heading which has been driven through the Khojak will be so far completed by the end of April as to admit a single line of rails being opened then. As a double line is eventually to be laid the tunnel will not be actually finished until the end of July.

A Punjab Gazette notification of December 18th shows that the Simla Municipal Committee shall in future consist of ten members, of whom six shall be elected and four nominated, although those elected members now serving on the Committee shall continue members for the full period in the usual way. Their eduction of the number of members from thirteen to ten has been made in deference to the wishes of the Government of India; and if any hitch should arise in transacting municipal business owing to the difficulty of obtaining a quorum, the Punjab Government will not be to blame. The Civil Surgeon and the Executive Engineer of Simla will be, *ex-officio*, two of the nominated members of the Committee. The District Superintendent of Police was to have been similarly a member, but in defference to the views of the Government of India, the Punjab Government now contents itself with merely suggesting that he should attend the Committee meetings together and give information, and not as a member. A third nominated member will be the nominee of the Government of India; and the fourth will be a President invested with magisterial powers, when the office of President becomes vacant. His salary as President will be paid by a grant from the Punjab Government, who will make another grant of Rs.6,000 per anum towards the Municipal Police.

The Connemara case as tried was the result of a compromise, says a contemporary. Lord Connemara engaged not to defend if the evidence adduced for the plaintiff did not exceed what was necessry to prove the charge of adultery coupled with cruelty, in order to secure Lady Connemara a divorce. Thus, the introduction of a lady's name into the proceedings, which would, there is good ground for thinking, have been quite unjustifiable on the broad merits of the matter, but which was at one time in danger, was avoided. A good deal of unfair criticism was, we are told, wasted on the Secretary of State for India, because he took no measures to ensure the ex-Governor's retirement from Madras before the case came on. But the truth is that the real state of affairs was sedulously misrepresented at the India Office by well-intentioned friends of Lord Connemara, on the faith of reports brought home by fashionable visitors to Madras, and it was not until Lord Cross read the reports of the trial in the newspapers that he had any idea of the true state of affairs. Then his action was prompt enough.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday according to *Pioneer*, Mr. Garth, Barrister-at-Law, applied for a summons, on behalf of Gunesh Pershad, against Mr. R. G. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer and Company, Managing Agents of the Lohardugga Gold Prospecting Syndicate (Limited,) on a charge of cheating, in respect of some gold, shares, by deceiving him with a representation that certain lands, mineral rights, &c., had been acquired for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Syndicate. Mr. Pugh, for Mr. Palmer, said he was quite prepared to meet the charge. A summons was granted, the 3rd January being fixed for the hearing.

At the end of the official year 1889-90, there were no fewer than 165,792 East Indian coolies in the colony of British Guiana. Among the immigrants, the next most numerous class were the West Indian Negroes, of whom there were nearly forty thousand. There were also thirteen thousand coolies from Africa, and a similar number of Chinese. The Hindus are the most orderly and prosperous of all the settlers.

Unfortunately, there is too much reason for the complaint that the goose is no larger noted for its delicary of flavour. The old-fashioned English stubble-fed bird is according to the *Daily Telegraph*, almost extinct, and in its place we have an over-fattened French variety, which, when it comes to table, is apt to be terribly disappointing. A goose of 16lb will frequently lose more than a third of its weight in cooking. The French have adopted unnatural and cruel methods of fattening their geese for the market, and this system, which leads to deterioration of quality, has been directly brought about by the mode of sale. Formerly the birds were brought at so much apiece, but the rule now is to purchase them by weight. It is expected that at Christmas the French supply will be twice as large as it was last year, notwithstanding the fact that many classes have discovered that the over-fattened goose is very unprofitable.

Further particulars of the murder of three employes of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation at Thaungthut, about the 30th November, show that Rs. 2,000 and other property were taken. One of the party escaped, and reported the matter to the police at Taindat, on the 8th instant. Immediately the Superintendent of Police proceeded to the spot and with the assistance of Sawbwa's men arrested the persons supposed to be the murderers. One man was killed while resisting arrest, and another escaped. Rr 1,000, and property valued at Rs. 400, were recovered. The nephew of Sawbwa was the ringleader in the murder. Sawbwa behaved very well, and rendered every assistance in arresting the men, who are now about to be placed on their trial.

The managing committee of the Indian Congress, which meets at Calcutta, specially ordered out from Europe a consignment of bent-wood chairs for the occasion; but the steamer in which it was despatched was wrecked, and little of her has been salvaged, so that the necessary seats have after all been provided locally. An expert short-hand writer has been imported from England to report the proceedings for the Managing Committee.

A highly interesting fact transpired at the dinner given at the Sovoy Hotel to the Inniskilling Dragoons by the old officers of the regiment. Besides the scarlet and yellow flowers—the colours of the corps—that adorned the table, the four old guidons, as well as the present standard, were placed in the room. Within the memory of the oldest officer present the guidons had never been seen on parade, having been abolished many years since. Yet they were familiar to some of the youngest officers. At a grand review held at Cape Town after the Bechuanaland Expedition, they were, at the request of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, taken out of their cases and once more carried at the head of each squadron.

The following romantic tragedy is reported from Trevandrum:—"A young mason of the Eleva caste, who was in love with a girl, finding that his proposal to marry her was made light of by her father, got enraged at the old man's cold indifference, and vowed that he would cut short his life by voluntarily committing suicide for her sake. He was true to his words, and on the night of Sunday last ate some poisonous fruit and was found a corpse in his bed. This romantic incident occurred at Pattam."

The Russian Minister of Finance has refused to grant an additional credit of 12,000 roubles out of the Exchequer for the expenses of a census of the inhabitants of St Petersburg, to be taken next Saturday. He bases his refusal on the ground that "the demands for expenditure which surpass all expectations, the unsatisfactory harvests of 1889 and 1890, and the very gloomy omens for next year oblige him to refuse demands for all but absolutely necessary objects."

Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the British Museum, has just discovered a new and important version of the Babylonian Creation story. It is on a tablet brought by Mr. Rassam from Kouyunjik, and forms a kind of introduction to an ordinary incantation. It begins with the time when the abode of the gods, plants, trees, cities, temples had not been made, when nothing had been created. "At that time Eridu was made; E-sagila was built—E-sagila which Lugal-du-azaga founded within the abyss." Then comes the making of Babylon and the earthly E-sagila, after which the gods and the Anunnaki, men and animals, the Tigris and the Euphrates are created. The tablet is unfortunately a fragment; but a considerable portion has been preserved, which it is to be hoped that Mr. Pinches will soon find time to publish with a translation.

Miss E. M. Merrick, who has recently arrived in Calcutta, is an artist who has won golden opinions at home, one of the successes of last season having been her portrait of Mr. H. M. Stanley exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. She was commissioned to paint this as a presentation picture to the Royal Geographical Society, and the great traveller was so pleased with the work that he at once asked for a full length portrait of his Zanzibari boy, Sali, a character of some importance in his way. Miss Merrick has, however, struck out a new line for herself, the painting of portraits of Eastern ladies whose lives are passed behind the *purdah*. Thus in Egypt she painted Her Highness the Khedivieh, the sittings taking place within the walls of the harem. In this country there must be many chiefs who would only be too glad to avail themselves of Miss Merrick's services as a portrait-painter, and already she has received commissions for work in the Punjab. She will probably find ample scope for her skill throughout the Native States.

Dr. Koch, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, is not an easly riser. His usual hour is nine o'clock. He takes a long time to dress, as he is very particuiar, and makes his toilet at once for the day. Instead of drinking coffee for breakfast Dr. Koch takes a thick soup made of flour, into which he breaks an enormous quantity of toasted black bread. After this simple meal he repairs to his laboratory, which he does not leave till two o'clock. At this hour dinner is served. It consists of soup, roast meat, and a light puding. He takes his soup after the pudding.

It would seem that sixty years ago shaking hand "between persons of different sexes" was hardely proper, and that ten or twenty years earlier it was considered highly indelicate. The authority is the following, copied from the law reports of the Examiner for 1827—"Court of Arches, November 19, 1828.—Divorce: Hamerton against Hamerton.—Sir John Nicholl, in given judgment, said that conduct highly blamable and distressing to the feelings of a husband had been proved, but although thirty witnesses had been examined, no indecent familiarities had been proved beyond a kiss. The shaking of hands when they as a practice now so frequent between persons of different sexes, however opinions might differ as to its delicacy, that no unfavourable inference could be deduced thence."

Mr. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimea, is suffering from cancer. Early this year he submitted to an operation, but the cancer, which affects his mouth, has again reappeared, and the doctors have decided that a fresh operation would be useless. It is sad that Mr. Kinglake, after finishing his monumental work, which occupied him for twenty six years, cannot now end his days in peace. He is seventy-seven.

At the first general meeting of the Giffard Gun and Ordnance Company hold in London, the Chairman (Mr. S. Wallance) and that M. Giffard had no doubt whatever that in the course of a few months he would be able to produce a rifle which would carry 3,000 yards, and a cannon that would carry ten miles. There was no resolution before he meeting.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

EVENING DRESS.

Evening dress is all a-glitter this season. The jewelled embroideries are responsible for much of this, now that they have begun to be produced in comparatively inexpensive qualities. Not only are bodices almost entirely covered with this brilliant passementerie about the waist, but entire sleeves are frequently made of it. The effect is sometimes almost barbaric in its splendour but there is a tendency on the part of the imitation jewels to become larger and more ostentatious. At first they were so well cut and so tastefully disposed that they might have been mistaken for gems, but in their present form they proclaim themselves to be glass; only that and nothing more. Other sorts of glitter are referable to gold, silver, and steel, all of which are profusely used as trimmings just now. Jet, too, plays an important part in the general gleaming that characterises evening dress-fringes, being restored to favour after some years' loss of it, are to be seen in beads of all the above-named metals, and in crystal beads, that are coloured to imitate the tint of gold, silver and steel.

ANOTHER FEATURE.

Another feature of evening attire consists of boas of feather, lisse, or from the cold in even the warmest of these. They are purely decorative, and do not aspire to utility of any kind. The floral boas are very becoming to the young and pretty. A girlish neck surrounded with a garland of hedge roses, tied on at the back with narrow ribbons, looks its best, Sometimes long boas are made of flowers, but these are not so successful. The long ends become crushed and out of condition, and even natural flowers have a tawdry look when the petals lose their freshness. Pointed plastrons of flowers are made in different blossoms for trimming ball-dresses, with sometimes one, sometimes both epaulets to match. The boa may form part of the set, and a small spray for the hair is often included. It is even easier to overdo floral trimmings than any other. Flowers are in themselves so effective that a few well disposed are generally much more artistic and becoming than a great number. On more than one recent occasion the bodice of an evening gown has been overloaded with artificial flowers. In one case the shoulders were encircled by a thick band of buttercups and dasies, each flower standing at attention upon a soldierly stalk of a rigidity with which no real buttercup or daisy was ever personally familiar. On either shoulder a whole copse of flowers flourished, the stiffness of their stalks elevating them almost to a level with their wearer's ears.

SKIRT TRIMMINGS

Many of the new skirt trimmings are equally profuse and instead of ornamenting a gown, they render it ugly ridiculous, and often vulgar. These trimmings often begin upon the hip, and stretch in a vaguely diagonal line across the front of the skirt. The hip thus adorned looks out of all proportion to the other, and the flowers are rather excrescent than ornamental. Some of the floral trimmings include quantities of years of golden barley or silver wheat. These get curled up or twisted in the dance and sticking out at various angles, impart an air of wildness such as Ophelia legitimately aims at, on the boards, in the mad scene in Hamlet. Mistakes of this kind are by no means infrequent. On the other hand, the floral fringes with which some of the new ball-dresses are trimmed are equally graceful, pretty, and becoming. The stalks are limp, and in such flowers as snowdrops, daries, cyclamen, primroses, or violets, look natural enough. The fringes fall about the shoulders from the edge of the low bodice, and border the basque which is pointed back and front. Occasionally the edge of the skirt is fringed as well with flowers.

A PERFECTLY PLAIN GOWN.

Amid all this elaboration a perfectly plain gown and simple gown, provided it hangs well and fits to perfection, has an air of positive distinction. It is a relief to the eye, which is fretted unexpected floral protuberances in very unexpected places, and wearied with masses of ineffective bloom. The folds that fall in uninterrupted lines are like a simple melody after an involved passage of elaborated counterpoint. Now that Paris has set its approving seal upon the wearing of velvet by even young girls at evening parties, this pleasing simplicity is achievable without the difficulty presented by massing together sufficient quantities of crepe, lisse, or silk muslin to permit the folds to be sufficiently thick. A plain skirt of white velvet, made for a young bride, is bordered with jewelled gold passementerie, a deep girdle of the same surrounding the waist, and almost forming a bodice in itsely. The short sleeves consists of merely a deep, pointed piece of the velvet heavily fringed with gold all over the upper side of the arm, while beneath it deep fringes of gold beads droop almost to the waist. In the hair which is dressed very high appears a small bow of the gold passementerie with a diamond star in the centre. Velveteen, which so closely resembles velvet, is now made many light shades, any of which would be suitable for evening wear. There is a brilliant, yet soft, coral pink which lights up wonderfully at night. Another shade is the brilliant turquoise blue, which is so very fashionable, and so becoming to blondes. For there is a lovely warm lemon colour, and a deeper tone of the same which is not exactly orange, being a tone too pale. It is, however, warmer than apricot, and is altogether a beautiful colour. One sees it often in nasturtium blossoms. Among other evening shades are apple green, silver grey, and cardinal. A gown of the latter, fringed with poppies, would be effective. The apricot, bordered with glistening jet and with the bodice trimmed to match, should be worn with black gloves, black stockings, and black shoes.

DAINTY CONTRIVANCES.

For the wear of elders or delicate young women, to whom exposure of the neck and shoulders would be dangerous, there are many dainty little contrivances available which, though comfortably warm and protective, are yet smart enough for even the most festive occasions. Bodices made high to the throat of black net wrought over with jet and gold are highly decorative. They are sometimes made with long sleeves of transparent lace reaching to the wrist, and sometimes with only a fringe of gold or jet beads falling over the top of the arms. Or the sleeves may reach the elbow and be composed of the jetted or gold-beaded fabric of the bodice itself. Other evening bodices are open in front, but cover the shoulders warmly, and have high collars which protect the back of the neck, Plush or velvet is often the material of these, either black or coloured. The edges are bordered with rich passementerie, sometimes jewelled. One of these, in absinthe green velvet, is bordered with gold and emeralds, so to speak. The naked truth, generally unacceptable, reveals the trimming as gilding and cut-glass; but the effect is good, and the trimming very fashionable.

CONCERNING PRETTY JACKETS.

Any one with a set of emeralds should choose some such jacket to wear with them. The shape is usually Zuave or toreador, with the high collar, however, which is quite an anachronism, the real original Zuave and toreador being rather low on the neck than otherwise Many pretty little jackets of this kind are composed of black lace fulled on over a foundation of silk or gold gauze. The finest and most beautiful of lace is used for these, and the sleeves, also made of it, are raised upon the shoulders over small visible cushions, which impart the regular epaulet air to the outline. Other jackets are entirely gold, whether the material be gauze, lines of gold galoon, or beads. The effect is very rich, and as a rule the glitter of gold is very becoming by artificial light. Others are silver or steel, or both mixed. At some of the best shops in London there is a large and varied assortment of these complimentary and pretty supplementary articles of evening dress. With many of them are sold small aigrettes for the hair, and a knot of ribbon for the bodice, into which a flower or two may be tucked.

NO WORTHS HERE.

When Worth sends out an evening bodice he often puts in the flowers himself—a bunch of violets or a rose, so that the future wearer may know exactly what the tint of her floral adornment should be, and where it should be placed. Violet is a very favorite colour, but it will probably never again supersede the more subdued and gentler heliotrope, which is twenty times more becoming, A Zouave for evening wear made of heliotrope cloth is bordered with pink and silver galloon a conjunction that sounds frightful, but is in reality highly artistic. Pale blue and silver mingled in galloon aud shining with turquoise is also used as a border for heliotrope velvet, and looks lovely with it. For the thousands who prefer black to colour, there are all the metals from which to choose for trimming, even copper being included. The prevalence of all these glittering devices makes an evening assembly look very brilliant, and if the attempt to render the evening coat scarlet should succeed, the ball-rooms of the next few seasons will surpass in point of colour any that have been seen for many years, hardly excepting even the fancy ball itself.

BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Writing on the Paris Fashions a contemporary says:—Young girls' dresses, and more particularly those provided for weddings, are very simply made just now; often with plain skirts slightly draped on the hips, or pleated in folds—fern-fashion—at the back. If the material be a light texture, the bodices are made without darts, and pleated back and front. This was so with the dresses worn by the six young girls who attended Miss Flora Gubbay, the granddaughter of Sir Albert Sassoon, who was married last week. Narrow bands of the new bear-skin fur—for which there is a perfect furore at present—were sewn round the hem of the skirt, and the neck and wrist of the bodice and sleeves. Simplicity of hairdressing is the rule for all just now, but with young girls it is carried out most strictly. Miss Gubbay's sisters and friends—all positive burnes—wore their hair in one heavy plait hanging down at the back. Their hats were in Angora felt—a sort come into much favour of late, and both in texture and colour matched the fur exactly. Ostrich plumes of the same tint were arranged in front and behind; fastening up the fluted brim to the crown, were six pink roses arranged in a cluster without leaves. Mlle de Mohrenheim's bridesmaids were all dressed in white costumes, made of a new sort of silky woollen, very effective, the principal features of which—beyond the novelty of the material itself—were the long basques to the tight-fitting bodices. Their hats were of golden bronze-brown felt, plumed with feathers to correspond.

BONNETS SLIGHTLY LARGER.

Bonnets are slightly larger—that is, they shade the eyes now. The hat projects, in pleats or plain, and carries flowers or feathers. A great deal of trimming is used at the back of the crown. Some felt bonnets were attempted but they were not accepted. Felten hats, however, is the material *par excellence*. The winter hat is moderate in size, and greatly be-plumed. In fact, feathers are as essential to a lady's toilette as they are to a bird. Very few birds are worn now, except in cheap millinery. Pins for the hair are the subject of endless fancy. They carry birds, crescents, stars, flowers, and reproductions of all kinds of eccentricities, in artifical or real diamonds—a pretty addition to the present style of coiffure. This is an age of diamonds. A lady at the lost Salon soiree. on the 18th had on £3000 worth, £2000 worth laid on as embroidery on her bodice, £1000 clasped her neck, she literally blazed.

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

DR. MARTINEAU'S ADDRESSES.

One of the most interesting books of the New Year will be an addition of Dr. Martineau's miscellaneous papers and addresses. Scattered in many periodicals, over a long series of years, these essays have been well-nigh forgotten by a generation living in a hurry. But they are well worthy of collection in permanent form—worthy for their excellent style as well as for the variety and depth of their knowledge and their catholic spirit. Messrs. Longmans are to be the publishers.

A LIFE OF MAGELLAN.

In the series of "The World's Great Explorers," published by Messrs. Phillip and Son, there is no volume more attractive than Mr. Guillemard's "Life of Ferdinand Magellan and the First Circumnavigation of the Globe." Voyagers of far less importance and renown than Magellan have been celebrated in special works; but this is the first life of the great navigator written in English. Mr. Guillemard's book is the result of most patient and comprehensive research and judicious selection. His Spanish authorities he has ransacked to the utmost. This excellent "Life" is abundantly supplied with illustrations and maps, some of the latter being a curious record of people's notions of the configuration of the world four centuries ago.

WAGNER LETTERS.

Richard Wagner's Letters to his Dresden friends, Theodor Uhlig, Wilhelm Fischer, and Ferdinand Heine, have been translated by Mr. J. S. Shedlock, and his book is published by Messrs. Grevel and Co. Many of our readers must be already acquainted with the correspondence between Wagner and Liszt. In that correspondence, however, Wagner's real personality was frequently obscured. Here we have the man himself, because he wrote to his three friends with a candour and unreserve which he naturally withheld in his intercourse with one from whom he stood so much apart "in life and mode of thought."

THE NEW OLYMPIC.

It is a common complaint of "low fares" that cheapness is of no great advantage, if omnibuses, when you want to ride, are always full. Mr. Wilson Barrett will do his best to have the new Olympic "always full;" but, at the same time, he has taken care that the numbered and unnumbered seats throughout the house which throw wide its doors next shall not only be cheap but numerous. The new Olympic, built on an an enlarged site, will be far more spacious and infinitely more commodious than the old house which was erected on the awkwardly shaped bit of ground secured by the famous equestrian, Philip Astley, in the early years of the present century for the purposes of a circus. In front of the house all the arrangements are in accordance with the latest improvements; while the abundant elbow room and appliances of the stage will be highly favourable for the production of romantic dramas. The new play, entitled "The People's Idol," in which Mr. Wilson Barrett will make his reappearance on this occasion, after a long absence from the London stage, is a piece of this class. It is, as already announced, the joint work of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Victor Widnell, and sets forth a story of English life in the manufacturing districts. The part of the heroine, Grace Duncan, will be played by Miss Winifred Emery.

THE SOLICITOR.

Mr. Frank Wyatt's new farcical play at Toole's Theatre having failed to attract, the management have fallen back upon, "The Solicitor," which was reproduced with some changes in the cast. Miss Leslie Bell sustains the part of Mrs. Midhurst with due feeling for the farcical spirit of the situations, and Miss Violet Thornycroft acquits herself satisfactorily in the character of Mary Kingston. Mr. Mervin, who succeeds Mr. Tresahar, is not well cast for the light part of Gilbert Brandon; but he strives with commendable energy and perseverance to depict the restless activity of the flighty solicitor. In other regards, the Distribution of parts remains unaltered. Mr. Darnley's "Military Farce," which has now attained its hundred and fiftieth performance, went merrily on Saturday evening, and was well received by an audience rather thinned in numbers by the inclement weather out of doors.

THE "ION" OF EURIPIDES.

The recent representations of the "Ion" of Euripides at the Theatre Royal, Cambridge, remind us that the story of Ion is not wholly unknown to the English stage. It is substantially presented in Whitehead's "Creusa, Queen of Athens," brought out, and apparently with success, at Drury Lane in 1754. The late Judge Talfourd's "Ion," wherein the incident of the foundling youth reared in the Temple of Apollo was associated with a love story from which the tragic figure of Greusa entirely disappeared, seems to be now forgotten. Yet in its day it "numbered good intellects." It was produced by Macready at Covent Garden in 1836, and afterwards revived at the Haymarket. Miss Ellen Tree, as the heroine, was succeeded by Miss Helen Faucit and Miss Taylor. The Greek performance at Cambridge has occasioned some regret that some learned young ladies, of whom those times present no lack, had not been recruited for the women parts as on similar occasions. A manager who is fain to dispense with masks and nearly every other outward condition of the Greek stage might well conform in this regard to a practice which English audiences have been accustomed to since the days when King Charles II. in his patent to Thomas Killigrew expressly provided that "all the women's parts may be played by women."

THE DRAMATIC PEERAGE.

A little volume compiled by Mr. Erskine Reed and Mr. Herbert Compton, and published by Messrs. D. Eyton, and Co., of Chancery lane, with the title of "Dramatic Peerages," is a sort of biographical dictionary of living actors and actresses. Its object is [illegible] those of Mr. Eyre Pascoe's "Dramatic List," [illegible] it wants the extracts from dramatic notices [illegible] made the latter work more useful. On the other [illegible] "The Dramatic Peerage" comes down to present [illegible] whereas Mr. Pascoe's book is now left some [illegible] behind. The memoirs seem judiciously condensed [illegible] the title indicates, it is concerned only with the distinguished members of the profession; but a [illegible] iary publication, to be called "The Stage Blue [illegible]" is announced as in preparation.

MR. HADDON CHAMBERS.

Mr. Haddon Chambers, the young dramatist [illegible] made so successful a beginning with "Captain S[illegible]" at the Haymarket some time since, has brought [illegible] new four-act play at the Lyceum Theatre in New [illegible] in advance of its production in this country. [illegible] title is "The Idler." From the criticisms in the [illegible] York Press it appears to have achieved a dec[illegible] success.

MR. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

We understand that if certain arrangements can be made with the Carl Rosa Company to postpone their projected season at Drury Lane at Easter, Mr. Augustus Harris has resolved early in the spring to start a season of Italian opera at popular prices at Covent Garden. The Darl Rosa season Drury Lane would in any event be a brief one, possibly limited to a fortnight certain and the proposal has now been made that the company shall instead give their performances at the Grand or some other theatre, so that the two enterprises may not clash. In anticipation that no special difficulties will arise, Mr. Harris has, we learn, already conditionally engaged several artists, but until matters are definitely settled no official announcements will be made. That there is a public for Italian opera in the "off" season the result of Signor Lago's recent enterprise at Govent Garden has, however, conclusively proved.

VERDI'S FALSTAFF.

Further details has been received concerning Verdi's "Falstaff," It seems that the secret was well kept for more than a twelvemonth. Verdi has, however, frequently mentioned to his friends his desire to write an *opera comica*, but his searches through the literature of Italy and France did not lead to the discovery of a suitable subject. Signor Giulio Ricordi now relates that when Verdi visited Milan last year Arrigo Boito called upon him, and not only proposed the subject of "Falstaff," but rapidly sketched some sort of scenario. Verdi approved of the plot, but declared he should feel remorse if he delayed even for one hour the composition of Boite's own opera "Nerone." Boiro, however, soon satisfied the maestro on that head, and during his seaside holidays near Genoa he wrote the greater part of the libretto. The opera as it at present stands is in three acts and five tobleaux, and it contains about a dozen parts, of whom Falstaff and the "Merry Wives" are necessarily the most important. In order to avoid confusion, the work will not be called either *opera camica* or *opera buffa*, its official description being *una commedia lirica*, a title which seems to suggest that the more extravagant side of Falstaff's character will be subordinated to pure lyrical comedy. Verdi has already finished one act and part of the second, and this week he has gone into winter quarters at Genoa, where he hopes to finish it.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA.

The Musical World, letter from Milad, desribe h[illegible] Verdi, on the 26th ult., sprang the news upon Gi[illegible] Ricordi. who then knew nothing about the opera. Verdi gave dinner at the Hotel Milan, and when it was nearly over Boite rose and gravely proposed the toast of success to the "Pancione." The party were bewildered, and Boito renewed the toast by inviting them to drink to the health of Falstaff. There was still great surprise, until the quick-witted Madame Ricordi asked "Is it a new opera," and received a reply in the affirmative. Equally interesting was the question put by Signor Ricordi to Boito as to his own long-expected new opera, "Nerone." Boito replied that he had already finished the first, third, fourth, and fifth acts, and hoped to complete the opera in time for performance in 1892. Further more, it seems that "Verone" has no overture, the first act opening with a choral march of great beauty, for altos and children's voices, accompanying the Emperor on his way to the [illegible]

NILLE RAVOGLI.

Mdlle. Giulia Ravogli has left London for [illegible] where she will spend the winter. The distinguished mezzo soprano has we are credibly informed, just [illegible] cluded arrangements to sing Orfeo and other par[illegible] the Royal Italian Opera next summer. Mdlle. S[illegible] Ravogli will also be a member of Mr. Harris's compa[illegible]

MADAME ROZE'S RETIREMENT.

We were able some few weeks ago to announce the approaching retirement of Madame Marie Roze, and the popular prima donna is now considering and will probably accept, a flattering offer which has been made to her to give a series of farewell concerts in London and the provinces in the winter of 1891-2. Next week Madame Roze will commence a series of concert engagements under the management of Mr. Barett, and on February 2 she will start on her "Carmen" tour through the provinces, her repertory likewise including Masse's "Galathee," Massarat's "Les Dragons de Villars," and probably "Fidelio."

THE ROSE AND RING.

Messrs. Clarke and Slaughter's lyrical version of Thackeray's "Rose and the Ring" will be produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on the 20th instant. No date has yet been fixed for the production at this theatre of Mr. George Thorne's new opera, of which the name is not yet complete.